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GAELIC UNION PUBLICATIONS.

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(THE LAY OF OISIN
ON
THE LAND OF THE YOUNG.)

CAREFULLY REVISED AND EDITED

WITH A

New Literal Translation,

AND

COPIOUS VOCABULARY.

BY MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

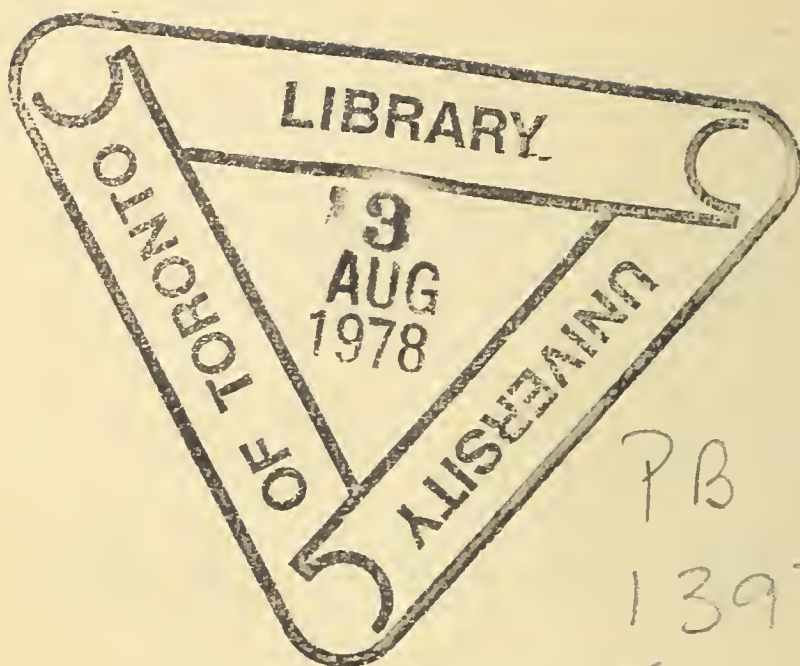
OF THE

Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language.

DUBLIN:

A. E. CHAMNEY, BOOKSELLER & PUBLISHER,
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1880.



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*This Work has been named on the Programme of the
“Commissioners of National Education in Ireland,”
as a text book for Results’ Fees in the Irish Language.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

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THE GAELIC UNION at present consists of some of the founders and most active members of the Council of the "Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language." Its immediate object is to publish at cheap rates, works in the Irish Language, original and translated, and to reprint such rare books or portions of them as may be required for the use of schools and colleges. The placing of these works within the reach of the people, and in a form useful and accessible to students, is now the great requirement of the movement for the preservation and cultivation of the Irish Language.

By the labours chiefly of the promoters of the Gaelic Union, the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language has been established, developed, and matured. They have had a very large part in the preparation of the works issued in the name of that Society, and in all its other undertakings, and have contributed materially to the success of the movement in obtaining for the Gaelic the position it now holds in the schools and colleges of Ireland. Their present undertaking will admit of their efforts being concentrated on the preparation and publication of books and a periodical for the cultivation of Gaelic. As they *mean work*, they hope to be able to show in connection with the present effort the same energy and perseverance as hitherto, and thereby merit the support and co-operation of all Gaels in Ireland, Scotland, and other portions of the globe.

Some works there are, the risk of producing which will be borne by publishers. The present is one of this class, and the editors have no concern with such further than in a literary way. There are many other valuable works, the publication of which would materially improve the position of Gaelic Literature, but which in the infancy of the movement, it would be risky, if not ruinous, for individuals to undertake. The members of the Gaelic Union, whilst labouring gratuitously, do not wish to be at heavy loss by their efforts in issuing such works, and as discretion must be exercised in undertaking them, substantial aid will be required to permit their publication at any but prices which would place them beyond the reach of students and the great bulk of the people. More interest would be taken in the study of the language if emulation were duly encouraged. The Gaelic Union, therefore, proposes, if

funds permit to give special prizes to encourage Teachers and Students of the language. Subscriptions and donations for the "Gaelic Publication and Prize Fund" hereby opened, are, therefore, respectfully requested, which may be forwarded to any of the members of the Union, or to the under-named address, and will be duly acknowledged.

No avoidable expense will be incurred, but some fund must be created to prevent heavy loss in publishing Irish books at low prices, and to secure a good circulation of them.

The Gaelic Union has already made arrangements for the publication of the invaluable text of Keating's History of Ireland (*Foras feasa air Eirinn*), in parts. The first part is in the printer's hands. Particulars will be duly announced.

The re-issue (in parts) of the Irish version of the "Imitation of Christ" (*Searc-leanamhain Chríost*), by the late Rev. Daniel O'Sullivan, P.P., carefully revised and edited by a member of the Gaelic Union, has reached its fourth number, and will be proceeded with under the auspices of the Union without further delay.

A new edition of *Mac-ghníomhartha Finn*, suited to the Celtic programme of the Commissioners of Intermediate Education has been put in press.

An Irish phrase-book, suited to the requirements of the National Board's Irish programme, is being prepared.

The first part of a new series of "Lessons in Gaelic" is in press.

The present work, (*Laoidh Oisín air Thír na n-Og*), suited for use in National Schools, has been edited by Mr. David Comyn. The Very Rev. Canon Ulick J. Bourke, P.P., M.R.I.A., Rev. John Nolan, O.D.C., and other founders and members of the "Gaelic Union, and of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language," co-operate in the work of revising and editing all the proposed publications; of which several have already been undertaken, and others, by various hands will follow, to which the assistance of all the promoters of this effort will be given.

Communications will be attended to by, and Subscriptions may be made payable to, any of the above-named gentlemen, at their private addresses, or at

THE GAELIC UNION,
No. 19, Kildare Street, Dublin.

PREFACE.

THE present lay is perhaps the most modern of the great collection of poems and romances, called "Ossianic," composed by various bards, who for centuries have sung the great deeds and strange adventures of Fionn and the Fianna Eireann. Perhaps not one of all these rhapsodies and legends, which form so considerable and interesting a department of Gaelic literature, is, in its present shape, or in any other, the composition of Oisín, son of Fionn. Most of the "Ossianic" poems, however, are cast in the form of a dialogue between that personage and Saint Patrick, in which Oisín relates to the saint the stirring, romantic events, "all which he saw, great part of which he was," and by enlarging upon the supposed degeneracy of later days, magnifies the deeds of those heroes who, to him, seemed almost divine.

The age of any of the compositions forming this Ossianic literature cannot be exactly determined, but portions of it date back to the tenth and eleventh centuries, and some bear traces of even an earlier origin, from the days when the ancient paganism of Erin had not entirely faded from the land; but nearly all, as they have come down to us, through the course of ages, have become more or less changed from their original form, and most likely interpolated. Yet the character of the early legends, the ideas and opinions of the various actors, as shown in these truly dramatic tales and poems, have been preserved and faithfully transmitted from age to age. There is a class of Ossianic poems, which, though the work of modern bards, yet have retained so well the primitive ideas, style, and even phraseology as to be scarcely

distinguishable from the modernised transcripts of ancient writings; and, by being also in the form of dialogue, imitate all the features of the original models: thus continuing the leading idea of the early poets in bringing face to face, as it were, the representatives of the Christian and Pagan systems in Ireland, in the persons of Saint Patrick and Oisín. To attain this end, and yet to avoid the anachronism of making the saint and Oisín contemporaneous, and parties to a dialogue, our bards availed themselves of the legends current in the country, detailing the circumstances and condition of the after life of the ancient heroes; thus making Oisín, in the mysterious manner described in the present poem, sojourn for a lengthened period in the land of perpetual youth and happiness, and bringing him back from thence to be a witness of the ancient state of his country when its pristine manners had become changed and forgotten. This "Lay" is therefore the prologue as it were to all the poems of the "Ossianic" school. Other legends are also current of ancient heroes who had departed to "the Elysian fields," and who were made return to help our poets out of similar difficulties. The Classic writers, Vergil and Lucian for instance, were not so scrupulous as regards bringing together personages who lived in different ages and regions.

The present has a great many of the characteristics of the early Ossianic poems, and is a very faithful reproduction of the style and of the ideas expressed in them, if indeed, its author has not embodied some ancient rhymes, now perhaps lost, except the portions in this work. This poem of "Oisín, in the land of perpetual youth," as to the authorship or date of which we have no record, is, in its present form, considered by some authorities to be the work of Michael Comyn, a poet of the county Clare, and author of several Irish poems and romances, who flourished in the early part of the last century. The legend at any rate is very familiar and popular among the Irish.

speaking people of his native district, many of whom can repeat considerable portions of this favourite poem. It has also been long known in the Highlands of Scotland. It has been several times published and frequently translated into English, both in metre and in prose; but the present is the first attempt made to suit the work to the use of schools, by giving a translation exactly literal rather than elegant, yet at the same time not unreadable, and by annexing a copious vocabulary, as was done in the three lesson books issued by the society, yet of necessity more exhaustive in the present instance. Few notes have been given, but the information which would be contained in notes is embodied in the "vocabulary" under each word requiring explanation. The genitive and plural of nouns, comparative of adjectives, and infinitive of verbs have also been given under each root word, with the addition of any other inflected forms which happened to occur in the text.

The reproduction of the work in this new form had become a necessity and was eagerly looked for by teachers and students.

The admission of the Irish language on the curriculum of the schools of Ireland is a new feature in education, and in the publication in future of works like this poem, the fact of their being suited to schools will have to be taken into account, so that an effort may be made to produce them in a style and with helps similar to those available for students of the Greek and Latin Classics. This has not hitherto been done for the Gaelic, nor did the occasion for it exist, until the language has been at length recognised in schools. Such helps are much more needed for the study of the Gaelic than for the Classics, owing to the neglected state of our language, literature and history, to the little encouragement hitherto extended to these branches of study, so interesting to every Celt, to the absence of effort to popularise these subjects, and owing likewise to the want of a really useful

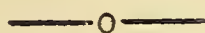
standard dictionary. The grammar and dictionary have been termed the student's hammer and saw: we have excellent grammars of our language, but a good dictionary is still a desideratum. An attempt has been made to supply to the learner the necessary non-existent aids as far as the present case is concerned.

The verses given in the Appendix to the text, occur in some MS. copies of this poem, and are found in the edition published for the "Ossianic Society." As, however, these stanzas, in some measure, interrupt the dramatic sequence of the narrative, and are, for the most part, inferior in style to the rest of the poem, they have been omitted from the text in the present edition. The omitted verses are given in the Appendix, and numbered so as to show their position, as they may form portion of the extracts selected for examinations. All words contained in them are included in the Vocabulary, and the verses are given in the translation in their usual position.

In order to render this translation readable, yet exactly literal, the words required to bring out clearly in English the meaning of each clause, but the equivalents of which are not found in the Irish text, are given between parenthesis, thus (—), and when, in addition to this, the literal meaning requires still further to be idiomatically explained, a second version of the clause is given in italic. Where (in a few instances) a Gaelic word in the text is, owing to the requirements of idiom, superfluous in English, the translation is given in brackets thus [—].

For further information concerning the Ossianic poems and Gaelic Literature in general, the student can read with profit the various publications of the "Ossianic Society," particularly volumes 3, 4 and 5, with the introductions and notes by the editors of the different pieces therein contained; also O'Curry's Lectures on the "MS. Materials of Ancient Irish History" (particularly Lectures VII., VIII., IX., XI., XII., and XIV.), and Blackie's "Language and Literature of the Scottish Highlands."

ARGUMENT.



1. The poem opens. Patrick requests Oisín to relate how he has survived the downfall of the Fianna Eireann. 2. Oisín proceeds to comply with the request, but expresses the sad feelings to which the recollection of the fatal day of Gabhra gives rise. 3. The narration begins. 4. Chase near Loch Lein ; the arousing of the deer. 6. The sudden apparition of a fair, queenly maiden riding from the west. 7. The Fiann desist from the chase, and are seized with wonder at her beauty. 8. Her appearance is described. 11. Her wondrous steed. 13. She speaks to Fionn. 14. The action of the piece begins ; dialogue between Fionn and Niamh ; she discloses her name and her love for Oisín—the object of her visit. 23. Oisín describes his feelings : he addresses her. 26. She puts him under bonds which chivalry will not suffer him to refuse. 27. Describes the land to which she invites him ; the delights he will find there and the immortality he will enjoy if he consents to depart with her to the land of perpetual youth on the enchanted steed. 36. Oisín consents. 37. They prepare to depart. 39. Oisín's farewell to Fionn, and the Fiann. 40. Fionn's sorrow. 42. Oisín's sadness at the recollection. (Patrick begs him to continue). 46. Oisín and Niamh commence their mysterious journey over the great sea. 47. The wonders they saw. 53. They approach a marvellous fortress to which the daughter of the king of the land of the living has been taken by violence by a great giant. 57. Oisín's grief on her account. 58. He resolves to attack the giant who holds her in bonds. 59. Oisín and Niamh enter the fortress. 60. Description of the lady. 63. She tells her story, and is comforted by Oisín. 68. Approach and description of the giant ; he attacks Oisín. 70. The combat—death of the giant. Joy of the captive queen. 73. She heals Oisín's wounds. 76. Oisín and Niamh proceed on their journey. (Patrick makes enquires). 80. Oisín continues his description of the strange travel. 86. They approach the land of perpetual youth. 88. Description

of those who came to meet them. 92. The king—Niamh's father—receives Oisín, and welcomes him to his country. 97. They reach the royal mansion. 99. Oisín is wedded to Niamh. (He is overcome with sorrow at the recital. Patrick induces him to continue his tale). 100. Oisín gives an account of his children in the land of the young, their names, &c. 104. The period he remained there. 105. He asks to be permitted to visit Erin, to see Fionn and the Fiann. 106. His request is granted with great misgiving on the part of Niamh. She warns him of the risk he runs of not being able to return to her, and that he will not find those whom he seeks. 109. He is cautioned not to descend from the back of the enchanted white steed which will carry him to Erin. 115. He takes his departure. 118. Oisín digresses to consider his present condition. (Patrick encourages him to proceed). 122. His arrival in Erin. He finds no trace of Fionn. 123. Meets a large host. 125. Enquires of them concerning Fionn and the Fiann. 126. Is informed that they live only in traditions and books, and that a long time has elapsed since he left Erin. 129. Oisín's great grief. 130. He finds Almhuin deserted and in ruins. 131. His surprise and disappointment. His repining. (138. Patrick prevails on him to continue his story). 139. He narrates his search through all the habitations and haunts of the Fiann. 140. Gleann-an-Smoil. The great gathering. 141. They ask his assistance to lift their burden. 145. He reproaches them with weakness, and laments the degeneracy of the times. 147. He lifts the burden in his hand and casts it from him. 148. The golden girth of the magic white steed snaps with the effort, which causes Oisín to come on the ground, and thus breaks the spell. 149. The white steed, affrighted, departs and leaves Oisín a weak, blind, old man. 151. Conclusion.

LAOJÖ OJSĴN AJR ĲĴR NĴ N-ÖŦ

(Mār d' aĳĳir řē do Þāðraĳc Naomĳa.)



1. Þaðraĳc.—A OĳĴn uarar! a mĳc an řĳŦ!
Do b'řearr řnĳom řarře 'r řĳarĳ;
Aĳĳir dĳnn anor řan mĳnn
Ĳionnor mĳnn řar ēĳ řa b-řĳann?
2. OĳĴn —Ĵnneðřar řĳn durt, a Þaðraĳc nuarĳd,
řĳd doĳb ĳom a luarð or arĳd,
řar ēĳ an ĳarĳa řarĳa ĳnuarĳd,
Aĳn ar' marřar, mo nuar! a ř-Ořřar arĳ
3. ĳa d'a řararar-ne urle an řĳann,
řĳon řĳal 'r ar' mĳnn dĳnn an,
řĳd řo m-ba doĳb, dĳarĳ ar řřeul,
řar ēĳ ar ĳarĳarĳd řerĳ řo řann!
4. A řerř dĳnn -ne mĳnn ĳeðarĳ,
A n-ĳmĳol-bðřarĳb ĳarĳ ĳēĳ,
Mār a řarĳ ĳarĳnn ĳĳmĳa ba mĳłre ĳarĳ,
A ř ĳeol řarĳ řarĳ řo ĳĳnn a ř ēĳ.
5. Ĳurřřarĳ ĳnn an erĳ ĳarĳ,
Do b'řearr ĳēĳ, mĳĳ a ř ĳŦ;
Bĳ ar ř-ĳnn 'r ar nřarĳnn řo ĳēĳ
řo dĳĳ 'na dēĳ řa ĳnn-řĳarĳ.

6. Níor b' fada go b-facamar a n-iar,
 An marcad dian a5 teacht cūgairn!
 Anon macaom mha do b' aille d'neac
 Ain cael-eac ban ba mhe lút.
7. Do r'adamar uile de'n t-reilg,
 Ain amarc deilbe na njoz-mha;
 Do gab iongarar Fionn 'r an Fian.
 Na b-facadar nam bean com bneas!
8. B'i corōn njozda ain a ceann,
 Azur brat don de'n t-rjoda daor;
 Buailte le neultais dearg-ōn,
 A5 folac a brōz rjor go fear.
9. B'i faine ōn ain cnoctad rjor,
 Ar zac dual buide d'a dlois mar ōn;
 A porza zorma, glana zan rmuid
 Mar braon d'ruicta ain barr an feōn.
10. Ba deirge a znuaid 'na an rōr,
 'S ba gile a rnod 'na eala ain tuihn;
 Ba millre blas a balram fōr,
 'Na ml a beidead pola tne dearg-fion.
11. B'i brat fairrin5, fada, nēid,
 A5 folac an rēid-eic bain;
 Djalaid zheanta de dearg-ōn.
 Azur rrian beal-ōn 'na dearg-lain
12. B'i ceitne cruidte cumta raoi,
 De'n ōn buide ba glaine rzail,
 Flearg ainzid a z-cúl a cinn,
 'S nī raib 'ran t-raozal eac do b' fearr!

13. Do tairiú rí do laṡair¹ Fíonn *Presence*
 Do labair go caoin chearda a b-ruaim;
 Agus a dúbairt rí, “A níú na b-Fíann,
 Inṡada, cian anoir mo éuairt.”
14. Fíonn.—“Cia tú féin, a níóúan óú,
 Ir reann clód, maire ’r zṡaol,
 Aṡṡir dúinn fáṡ do rṡeol,
 T’airm féin a’r do tír,”
15. Níam.—“Níam Cínn Óir, ir é m’airm,
 A Fínn ṡarda na mór-ílóú;
 Tar mṡaib an doimh, ruair ear ṡairm.
 Ir mé inṡean cáilce Ríú na n-óú.”
16. Fíonn.—“Aṡṡir dúinn, a níóúan tair,
 Cread fáṡ do tēáct tar lear a ú-céin;
 An é do céile d’imṡúú uair,
 No cad é an bṡaṡṡit a tá ort féin?”
17. Níam.—“Ní h-é mo céile d’imṡúú uair,
 ’S fōr nōir luadad mé le h-aer fear
 A níú na Féinne ir aoirne cáil,
 Aṡṡ fearc a’r ṡrād do tuzar dod’ mṡc!”
18. Fíonn.—“Cia aca dom’ élainn, a inṡean bláit,
 ’Na d-tuzair ṡrād, no fōr ṡean,
 Na ceil orair anoir fáṡ,
 A’r aṡṡir dúinn do cār, a bean!”
19. Níam.—“Inneōrad féin rín d’it, a Fínn,
 Dod’ mṡc ṡrinn, arm-ēruaṡṡ; *beautiful.*
 Oirín meamṡac na d-tréan-lam, *magnanimous*
 An laoc a táim anoir do luad.”

20. Fíonn.—“Cread an fáct a d-tuzaíir zínáð
 A inžean áluinn an fúilt néid,
 Dom' mac féin reacrar cáct,
 'S a liact flait and fá 'n nžreín?”
21. Níam.—“Ní zan ádbar a níž na b-Fíann,
 Do tanžar a z-clan fá n-a déin,
 Aict tuararžbáil d'fážail aín a žairže,
 Feabar a fearrann ažur a méin’.
22. “Jr ionda mac níž ažur and-flait, *nž*
 Do tuž dam zean ažur ríon-žnáð,
 Níon aontužear níam d' aen fear
 Zo d-tužar rearc d' Oirín aiz!”
23. Oirín.—Dap an lám rin ort, a Pádraric!
 Žið nar náireac liom mar rzeul,
 Ní naib aen ball díom nac naib a nžnáð
 Le inžean áluinn an fúilt néid.
24. Do ružar aín a lám am' dōid,
 A' r dúbrar do žlōn zuč-bínn:
 “Fíon-caoín fáilte nōmad,
 A niožan óž do'n tír.
25. “Jr tú jr žile, 'r jr fínne, blač,
 Jr tú do b' fearr liom mar mnaoi;
 Jr tú mo noža tar mnaib an domáin,
 A néaltáin mōdamáil jr deire žnaoi.”
26. Níam.—“Žeapa nac fulanžaid ríon-laorē
 A Oirín féil, cuirim ad' cōmáin,
 Teacr liom féin anoir aín m' eac,
 Zo nžeam tar aín zo Tír na n-ōž.

27. “ ’Sj an tġn ir aqibne le faġail,
 Ir mō cail anoir fá'n nżrējn;
 Cnainn aġ cnomad le tonad 'r blat,
 A'r dujlleabari aġ far ari bannajb zeuġ.
28. “ Ir farriinġ innze mġl a'r fġon,
 'S ġac uile nġd d'a b-feaca rújl,
 Nġ pačald caġteam onr led' pae,
 Bar no meac nġ feiċfġd tú.
29. “ Do ġeabari flead, ġmġr 'r ōl,
 Do ġeabari ceōl biġn ari tēad;
 Do ġeabari ariġlod aġur ōri,
 Do ġeabari fōr ġomad fēad.
30. “ Do ġeabari cēad cloġdeam ġan ġō,
 ġeabari cēad briat rriōl de fġoda daori;
 ġeabari cēad eac ir mġne a nġleō,
 A'r ġeabari cēad leō de čonajb zeuri'.
31. “ Do ġeabari mġonġ-nġoġda Rġġ ġa ġ-ōġ
 Nač d-tuġ ġiam fōr do neac fá'n nżrējn,
 Do dēanfar dġon duiġ d' oġče 'r lō,
 A ġ-cač, a nġleō 'r a nġanb-ġliac.
32. “ Do ġeabari lúneac cúmdaiġ, cōri,
 A'r cloġdeam cġnġ-ōri ir cliġde bēim;
 Na'ri čearġaiġ neac ġiam uaiġ beō,
 Noč čonġarġ fōr an t-arġ zeuri.
33. “ Do ġeabari cēad éide 'r léine rriōl,
 ġeabari cēad bō, 'r fōr cēad laoġ,
 ġeabari cēad cašra ġo ġ-a lomġajb ōri,
 ġeabari cēad reōd nač b-fuġl-'ran t-faoġal.

34. “Do ghabair céad maiḡdean meadhac, óḡ,
Soillreac, lonnraac, mar an nḡrén;
Ir fearr deilb, cruic aḡur rḡd,
'S ir binnne beul 'na ceól na n-éan.
35. “Do ghabair céad laoc ir tréine a nḡleo,
Ir clirde fōr a ḡ-clearaib lúc,
Aimta, éidte, ór do cōmair
A d-Tír na n-óḡ má tḡir lḡom.”
36. C. rín.—“Dulcad air bḡt nḡ bēarrad uaim,
A nḡḡan t-ruaric na ḡ-cuaca n-óir;
Ir tú mo nḡḡa tar mḡaib an dōmair,
A'r račam le fonn ḡo Tír na n-óḡ.”
37. Air mḡir an eic, cuadmar arson,
Air mo beula do rḡd an óḡ;
A dubairt, “A Oirín, raḡam ḡo nḡd,
ḡo nḡream beul na mara mḡir.”
38. An rín d'éirḡ an t-eac air lúc,
An trác nḡreamar ḡo cḡmair na tráḡa;
Do cḡoic é féin an rín cu n rḡbail,
'S do léiḡ trḡ ḡnúr ar ór arid.
39. An trác cōmaire Fionn 'r an Fhianh,
An t-eac ḡo dian 'ran t-rḡbal;
Aḡ tabairt aḡaide air an d-tréan-mḡir
Do léiḡeadar trḡ ḡarḡta ḡuirl 'r cḡmaib!
40. Fionn.—“A Oirín” ar Fionn, ḡo meirb, tréic,
“Do cḡma féin tú aḡ imteacḡ uaim;
'S ḡan rḡil aḡam air do tēacḡ,
Cḡḡam tar air raol lan-buaib!”

41. Orlín.—D' airtirig a deilb a zur a rjéim,
 'S do 'r l fpara dēon anuar;
 Sur fluc a bnoinn, a' r a žeal-žné,
 'S dúbairt " Mo leun tú, a Orlín uaim ! "
42. A Phádraig, ba dúbac an rjeul,
 Ar ržaramuin ne čéle ann rúd;
 Sžaramuin an ačar ne n-a mac féin,
 Ir dúbac, laž, faon bejt d'a luad!
43. Do pōžar-ra m' ačair žo caoin, caom,
 'S an comann ceudna ruairpear uaid;
 D' řazar řlan uile až an b-Féin,
 'S do řil na dēora 'nuar lem' žruaid!
44. Ir řomda la acibinn, bīor-ra 'r Fionn,
 'S an Fhianh 'nar ž-clonn řao; řan-řéim;
 Až imirt řičille a zur až ól,
 'S až clor ceol, an buidean ba tréan.
45. Až řealžairēac a nžleann-čaič mīn',
 'S an nžadair bēil-binn ažuinn ann;
 Sealad eile dúinn a nžarb-žliač,
 Až trearžairt laoc žo řar-čeanh.
46. Do čužamar an ž-cúl do'n řin,
 'S an r-ažaid žo dīneac, žlan, řlar;
 Do trāig an mīn-muir řōmairh,
 'S do řon 'na bnoinn-čib řonh an n-diaig
47. Do čoveamar řonžantuir 'nar řiúbai,
 Čačnaca, cúpteana a zur cair'ēain,
 Řiolajide řionh-aolta, a zur dúin,
 Žmaňain řonnpaca a zur řalaiř.

48. Do cōncamar fōr ne n-ar d-taoib,
Eilic maol air léim lúit;
U'r zadar cluar-dear, bán,
U'z tačfann zo dāna 'r an t-ríubal.
49. Do cōncamar fōr zan zō,
Ainſin óz air rēad-eac donn,
Uball óir 'na dear-láim,
'S i az imteact air bárr na d-tonn.
50. Do cōncamar 'na deóiz
Marcaé óz air rēad bán;
Faoi bhat concun dearz ríol,
'S cloideam cinn-óir 'na dear-láim.
51. "Cia h-jad an dír úd, do cídím,
U ríozan éaoín, ionnir dam fáit;
An bean úd ir aílne zhaol,
U'r marcaé ríom an eic bán?"
52. Niam.—"Na cuir ríim 'na b-feiceid tú,
U Oirín úmáil, 'na b-facaí fōr,
Ní b-fuyl ionnta uile acat veim-ní
Zo rízeam zo Tír Rí na n-óz."
53. Oirín,—Do cōncamar uainn a z-clan,
Palár zriannar, uet-blait;
Buid breagta deilb ašur zhe,
D'a naib 'ran t-raozal le fažail.
54. "Cia an dún ríozda, nō-breag,
Ašur fōr ir aílne d'a b-facaíó rúil;
'Na b-fuilmíó az tñall 'na dail,
No cia ir and-flait an rúd?"

55. Níam.—“ Inġean níz Ċine na m-beō.
 Jr bainnġoġan fōr aynr an dún;
 Ċuz Fomor builleac Ċruime-lōġac,
 Lejr le fōirneart zeuz 'r lút.
56. “ Zeapa ċuir rġ air an d-tnéan,
 Ĵan bean do deanað ði zo bnač;
 Zo b-faġað rġ cupað no fġor-laoč
 Do feapfað ġlač lejr lam air laim.”
57. Oirġn.—“ Bejr buaġð aġur beannačt, a Níam
 ċinn-ōġn,
 Nġ ċualar de ċeol niam ġr feapn:
 'Na caoġn-ġuč bġnn do mġlġr-beoġl,
 'S ġr mōr an bġōn lġnn bean d'a cail.
58. “ Teġdeam anoġr d'a fġor do'n dún,
 A'r b'fēġġn ġur dúġn a t'a ré 'n-dan
 An tnéan-laoč úd do ċuġġm lġom,
 A ġ-clearaġb lúta, mar ba ġnač.”
59. Do ċuaðmar anġ rġn do'n dún,
 A'r ċaġnġ ċúġaġnn an nġoġan ōġ;
 Do b'ġonann dealnað ði 'r do'n ġnéġn,
 A'r do ċuir rġ cead faġlce nōmaġn.
60. Bġ culaġð de fġoda buġde,
 Aġn an nġoġaġn do b'aġlne rġōð;
 A chear cailce mar ala air tuġn,
 'S a d'a ġruaġð bġ air ðač an nōġr.
61. Aġn ðač an ōġn do bġ a folc,
 A'r a ġorġm-norġa ġlana ġan ceō;
 A bēġġn meala air ðač na ġ-caor,
 'S a mala ċaol ba ġneanta clōð.

62. Do fuyðeaman an h rih rjor,
 ʒač n-aon dīn h aih čačaoih ōih;
 Do leaʒað čuʒaihh mōrāh bīð,
 A'r cuirh dīʒe bī ljonra beoih.
63. Ah trāč čaičeamah ah rāič bīð,
 A'r iomad fjonra mīlir ōil,
 Do labaihh ah hīeʒah ōʒ, čaoih,
 Ir eað dubaiht rī “Éirt ljon ʒo fōil.”
64. D'jnhir dúihh fior a'r fāč a rʒē:l',
 'S do řil na deōra le h-a ʒruaið,
 A dubaiht na'r b'řilleaððī d'a tīr řēih,
 'S ah fāčāč trēah do beič ʒo buah.
- 65 Oirīh.—“Bī' ad' čorð, a hīoʒah ōʒ,
 ʒʒuih ded' bīōh, a'r nā bī čaoið;
 A'r do beirih duit mo lāih,
 Ah fāčāč aih ʒo d-tuitřīð lihh!”
66. Rjioʒah.—“Hī b-řuil laoč anoir le řāʒail,
 Da trēihne čail řaoi'h hʒrēih,
 Do bēarřað cō hřac lāih aih lāih,
 D' řāčāč dāna na ʒ-čruaið-bēih.”
67. Oirīh.—“Jnhirih duit, a hīeʒah čaoih,
 Nač řʒāčmah ljon a čeačt am' dail,
 Ahna d-tuitřīð ljon, de bīřʒ mo ʒēaʒ,
 ʒo d-tuitřead řēih aih do řʒāč.”
68. Njor b'řada ʒo b-řacamah aʒ teačt,
 Ah fāčāč trēah ba mō ʒrāih,
 Beart aih de čřoičihř řiað,
 A'r luirʒ-řearřaið řaraihh jonn a lāih.

69. N'or beannuiz 'r n'or úmluiz dúinn,
 Alé d' feuc a n'ghúir na h-óg-mhá,
 D'fuaigear caé a'ur có.riac tréan,
 A' r éuadar féin ionn a cómháil.
70. Ain fead trí n-oíde a'ur trí lá,
 Do bámar 'ran n'ghárzan teann,
 Trí go m-ba tréan é an faéac aiz,
 Do bainear de zan rpar a ceann!
71. An tráé conhairc an diar ban óg,
 An faéac mór go raon air lan;
 Do léigeadar trí zánca zriinn,
 Le mór-maoideam a'ur lútzair!
72. Do éuadmar an rín do'n dún,
 'S do b'ior-ra brúizte, laz, raon;
 Aiz rílead pola go lan-úr,
 Aiz teacé go dlúé ar mo éreacé'!
73. Do éairiz inéan ríiz na m-beo,
 Go r'ior a'z fóiréin oim féin;
 Do cuir ice 'r balram am' énead',
 'S do b'ior féin plan 'na déiz.
74. Do éairéamar ar b-ppoinn go rúbac
 A' r ba meadriac dúinn an rín d'a éir;
 Do cóirigead fúinn anhr an dún,
 Leapáca clúid de clúim na n-éan,
75. Do cuiréamar-ne an fear mór,
 A b-feart fóg-doinn, fairrinz, méid,
 Do tózbar a lia ór a leacé,
 A' r r'ghobar a airm a n-ogam-énaob!

76. Aſſ na m̃araċ, aſſ aſſaraċ laoi,
 Do dúiriſſeamar ar ar néal,
 “Jr m̃iſid dúirh” ar inſean an m̃iſ,
 “Triaſſ ſan r̃ſiċ d’ar d-t̃ir féih.”
77. Do ſléaramar onraihh ſan r̃ead,
 ’S do ſabamar ar ſ-cead m̃ir an óiſ,
 Buð dúbaċ dubr̃ónaċ r̃ihh ’na diaiſ,
 ’S h̃ior t̃aſſe do’ h̃ ſriaſh-beaſ ionh ar h̃-deoiſ!
78. N̄i r̃ior dam féih a P̃adraiaċ r̃éih,
 Cad do t̃aſſa do’ h̃ m̃ioſaſh óiſ;
 Ó’ h̃ la r̃ſaramar-ne araon léi,
 No ar f̃ill r̃í féih ſo T̃ir na m-beð.
79. Do t̃uſamar ar ſ-cúl do’ h̃ dúh,
 A’r ar r̃éad r̃úihh faoi laſh-r̃éih;
 ’S ſo m-ba luaſſe leiſ an eaċ b̃an,
 ’Na ſaoċ M̃arta aſſ óruim r̃léib̃.
80. N̄ior b̃-ſada ſur ðor̃cuiſ an r̃p̃éih,
 A’r ſur éihh ſaoċ anſ ſaċ aſſid;
 Do laſ an m̃ór-m̃uir ſo t̃réaſh,
 ’Si h̄i ſaib̃ aſſaraċ ſr̃éihne le ſaſaſ!
81. Sealad dúirh aſſ aſſaraċ na neul
 ’S aſſ na neultaib̃ b̄i faoi r̃m̃úid;
 D’ir̃liſ an t̃-ah̄e ad aſſur an ſaoċ
 A’r do ſoiſſiſ P̃oebur̃ ór ar ſ-cionh.
82. Do c̃oncamar ne h̄- ar d-t̃aoib̃
 T̃ir m̃ó-aſſib̃ihh faoi laſh-b̃laċ
 A’r m̃aſa m̃aſſeaċa, r̃éiðe, m̃ih̄,
 A’r dúh m̃ioſda ba m̃ó-b̃reāſ.

83. Ní naib daz d'a b-feacaib rúil,
 De zornm úr, d' uaithe 'r ban,
 De concun, deanz a'r de buide,
 Naé naib 'ran nioz-bruz taim do naé.
84. Do bí air an d-taoib eile de'n dún,
 Zmahan lonhnaea azur palair;
 Déanta uile de clocaib buada,
 Le lamuib ruad azur raon-céard.
85. Níon b-fada zo b-facamar cúgairn,
 Az triall ó'n n-dún ionn ar z-cómhaíl,
 Trí caozad laoc do b' fearr lút,
 Széim, clú, azur do b'aoirde cáil.
86. Oirín.—“ Cia an tijn aluinn í rúd,
 A inžean éuinn na d-triopai óir,
 Jr breazta breac d'a b-feacaib rúil,
 No 'n í rúd Tijn na n-óz.”
87. Niam.—“ Jr í zo deimh, a Oirín féil,
 Níon innirear breaz duic d'a taoib,
 Níl níd d'an' zeallar-ra duic féin,
 Naé b-fuil roilléir azad do ríon.”
88. Oirín.—Do táinig cúgairn 'na deoiz,
 Céad bean óz do b'aille rzéim;
 Faoi brataib ríoda lionta d'ór,
 Az failtiuzad rómairn d'a d-tijn féin.
89. Do concamar air az teacé,
 Buidean de zléine, zlan pluaž;
 Azur níz óirdeanc, cúmaéac, tréan,
 Do b'fearr rzéim, deilb a'r rhuad.

90. Bì léine buíde de ríoda ríodl,
 Aḡur niam-bnat órda ór a cionn;
 Bì coróin dritleannaic de'n ór,
 So roillreac, lonnraic aip a ceann.
91. Do concamar aḡ teac̃t 'na deor̃,
 An bainnriog̃an óḡ do b' aipde cáil;
 A'r caoḡad bhuinneall, m̃lir, cóir,
 Do b' aille clód ionn a cōhḡail.
92. Aḡ teac̃t dōib uile aip aon ball,
 Do labair zo ceannra Ríḡ na n-óḡ;
 Aḡur a dubairt "Jr é reo Oir̃in mac F̃ionn,
 Céile caoir̃ Niam̃ c̃ionn óir̃."
93. Do ruḡ ré oim̃ ann riñ aip láim̃,
 Aḡur a dubairt a ḡ-cō h-aid̃ do'n t-r'óḡ;
 Ríḡ.—"A Oir̃in cáima, a m̃ic an ríḡ,
 Céad m̃ile fáilte rōmat.
94. "An t̃ip̃ ro ionn aip' t̃anḡair̃ féiñ,
 Ní c̃eilf̃ead r̃zeula oir̃ ḡan ḡó;
 Jr f̃ada, buan é do f̃aoḡal,
 A'r beid̃ tú féiñ c̃oif̃de óḡ.
95. "Ní'l aoir̃hear d'ar' r̃muair̃iḡ c̃roif̃de,
 Naic̃ b-fuail' rañ t̃ip̃ reo f̃ad' c̃ōm̃air̃,
 A Oir̃in, c̃neid̃ uaim̃ zo f̃lor̃,
 Sur̃ m̃ire ríḡ T̃ipe na n-óḡ,
96. "Aḡ ro an bainnriog̃an c̃aom̃,
 A'r m' inḡean féiñ Niam̃ c̃ionn óir̃;
 Do c̃uaid̃ tar̃ m̃iñ-muir̃ f̃ad' déiñ,
 Cum̃ beic̃ mar̃ c̃éile aip̃ zo deó."

97. Oirín.— Do gabar bu deac̃ar leir an níz
 A' r d'úmluigear do'n nioḡaigh cōir
 Níor rtaḡad̃ ann rín zo h-éarḡuḡde linn,
 Zo manḡamar nioḡbhuḡ Kíz na n-óḡ.
98. Do táinig uairle na caḡrac̃ caoim̃',
 Idir fear̃ azur m̃haoi ionñ an ḡ-cōmḡaíl ;
 B̃i flead̃ a' r fear̃da ann do r̃ion,
 A' r fear̃d̃ deic̃ n-oḡḡce a' r deic̃ lá,
99. Do pōrad̃ mé re Niam̃ cinñ óir̃,
 A Páḡraic̃ ó'n Rōim̃ na m-bacul m-bañ,
 Sin mañ cuad̃ar zo Tír na n-óḡ,
 ḡiḡ doilb̃ b̃rōnac̃ liom-ra trāc̃t.
100. Do b̃i azam re Niam̃ cinñ óir̃,
 De c̃loinñ buḡ nō-maḡc̃ ḡhaoi a' r rḡéim̃ ;
 Do b'fear̃ñ deilb̃, cruḡ azur r̃nōḡ,
 D̃iar m̃ac̃ óḡ azur iḡḡeañ c̃aoim̃.
101. B̃i az̃ Niam̃ fá n-a ḡ-cōm̃aíir̃,
 Tír na n-óḡ, na m-beō, 'r na m-buad̃ ;
 Flearḡ a' r corōiñ de'n níz-ōir̃,
 A' r iom̃ad̃ reod̃ nac̃ nḡñid̃im̃ do luad̃.
102. Tuz̃ Niam̃ aír̃ mo d̃iar m̃ac̃,
 Aínm̃ m' aḡar̃ a' r mo deḡḡ-m̃ic̃ ;
 Fionñ óir̃ḡearc̃, ceanñ na rluad̃,
 'S an t-Orḡar̃ óir̃ aír̃m̃ ruad̃.
103. Tuz̃ar f̃éiñ dom̃' c̃aoim̃-iḡḡiñ.
 Re h-aonta Niam̃ añ óir̃-c̃inñ ;
 De buaḡḡ a maḡre 'ra ḡhé-ḡeañ,
 An t-aínm̃ f̃íor̃, Plúr̃-na-m-bañ.

104. Do caithear tneimhe fada cian,
 Trí céad bliadain aghur níos mó:
 Sur rnuainiú mé go m-ba é mo mian
 Fionn 'ran Fíann d' falcirín beo.
105. D'iannar féin cead air an Ríú,
 A'r air mo céile cíos, Niam cionn óir;
 Dul go h-Éirinn tar air air,
 O'feucain Fínn aghur a mór-rlóú.
106. Niam. — “Do ghabair cead uaim,” ar an
 inžean cíos.
 “Síd doilb an rzeul liom tú beic d'a luad;
 Air eagal nar' teac't duit airír ned' né,
 Dom' t'ir féin, a Oirín buadaíú.”
107. Oirín. — “Creath ir eagal dúinn, a niožan blaic,
 A'r an t-eac ban do beic fám' néir;
 Múiníú an t-eólar dam go rám,
 A'r fillíú rlan tar air cúgad féin.”
108. Niam. — “Cuimníú a Oirín, cad tá mé ná,
 Ma leagair tnoiú air talam néis;
 Naé teac't duit coidce airí go bráic
 Do'n tír aluinn reo 'na b-fuilm féin.
109. “A deirim leat-ra airí gan go,
 Ma tuipliníú f'or de'n eac ban,
 Naé d-tiocfair coidce go Tír na n-óú,
 A Oirín óir na n-airm n-aíú.
110. “A deirim leat do'n tneaf feac't,
 Ma'r teac't de'n eac duit féin,
 Go m-beid'ir ad' feanóir, crioŋa, dall,
 Gan lúic, gan gneann, gan n'ic, gan léim!

111. “Jr doilj̄z liom, a Oir̄in žriinn,
Tú dul zo h-Elriinn žlair zo deoij̄z;
Nj̄l rí anoir amail do bj̄;
'S nj̄ fejcrin čoiđče Fionn na rlōž.
112. “Nj̄l anoir a n-Elriinn uile,
Ačt ačair onđ a'r rluaižte Naom̄;
A Oir̄in žriinn reo mo řōž
Ni čarřair čoiđče zo T̄ir na n-ōž.”
113. Oir̄in.—D' řeučar ruar 'na žnúr le truaž,
'S do řil ōm' norža' dōirte deōr;
A řadriac buđ trúaž leat i,
Až neubađ řoile an činn ōir.
114. Do čuir rí mē řaoi žeara' čruaiđe,
Dul a'r teac̄t žan buairt ne bān,
A'r dubairt liom do buaid a m-briže.
D'a m-briřřinn iad nač ž-carřainn řlan.
115. Do žeallar di žač nīđ žan brēaž,
Žo ž-cōim̄liorřainn řēu a n-dubairt rí liom;
Do čuadar air m̄uin an eic̄ bān,
A'r d' řažbar řlan až lučt an dúin.
116. Do řōžar-řa mo čēile čaoin,
'S ba dúbač řinn až řžarad lēi;
Mo điar mac a'r m' inžean ōž,
Do bj̄ řaoi brōn až řilead deor!
117. Do žléarar onm čum řiúbail,
'S do čužar mo čúl do T̄ir na n-ōž;
Do řič an t-eac̄ zo h-euržuiđe řúm,
Moar do řinne liom a'r le Nian činn ōir.

118. Nj h-aicnirtear an rzeul zo beact,
 Ayr zac njs d' ar' teaamaiz liom fein;
 No zo d-tainiz me ahr tar n-air,
 Zo h-eirynn zlar na n-iomad read.
119. A Padraic na n-onn azur na naom,
 Nion iunirear breaz duit riam for;
 Sin azad-ra fac mo rzeil,
 'S mar d'fazbar fein Tir na n-og.
120. Da m-beidinn-re fein, a Padraic,
 Amaid do bhor-ra an la ud fein,
 Do cuirynn do cleir zo leir cum bar,
 Ar ceann air brazaid nj beidea am oeil!
121. Da b-fazainn-re flur-re de'n aran,
 Mar zeibinn zac tnat o Fionn;
 Do zuidfeinn cum njs na nziar
 Tu beir zo plan or a cionn.
122. Ayr d-teact dam fein ann rin a d-tir
 O' feucar cruinn ann zac uile aird;
 Do rmuaineas ann rin zo fion,
 Hac raib tuairiz Finn azam le fazaid,
123. Nion b'pada dam azur nion cian,
 Zo b-feacaid a n-lan az teact ram' dein;
 Mancluaiz mor idir fearaib azur mha',
 'S do tanzadar am' lachar fein.
124. Do beannuizeadar dam zo caoin, fein,
 Ar do zab ionzantar zac n-aon diob;
 Ayr faicrin meid mo fearran fein,
 Mo dealba, mo zne azur mo zhaol.

125. O' fíarpuigear féin ann ríh díob' rúd,
 An 3-cualadar Fíonn do beic' beó;
 No ar' mair aon eile de'n Féinn,
 No chead é an léun do bain dóib'?
126. Sluaž.—“Do cualamar-ne tráct air Fíonn,
 Air neart, air lút, a3ur air tréin';
 Naé naib' niam a fánail rúd,
 A b-pearrain, a 3-clú, a3ur a méin.
127. “Jr iomda leabair r3ríobta ríor,
 A3 eizrib' binn', mílre 3aodai;
 Naé léir linn' aicéir duit 3o ríor,
 Air éactaib' Fíonn a3ur air an b-Féinn.
128. “Do cualamar 3o naib' a3 Fíonn,
 Mac buó lonnraé r3éim a'r clód,
 3o d-táinig ó 3-bean faoi n-a déin,
 A'r 3o n-deacaid léi 3o Tír na n-ó3.”
129. Oirín.—“Nuair cualar féin an cómpad úd,
 Na'r mair Fíonn no reat' de'n Féinn,
 Do 3lacar tuípre a'r móir-cúma,
 'S ba lan-dúbac mé ionn a n-déi3!
130. Níon r3adar-ra ann ríh de'n réi n
 3o luat' eur3uide, 3an aon moil';
 3o d-tu3ar m' a3aid 3o 3lan réid.
 Air Almain éacta3, leatáin La'3ean.
131. Ba móir é m' ion3antur ann rúd,
 Naé b-peacar cúirt Fíonn na rló3,
 Ní naib' 'na h-ionad ann 3o ríor,
 Aét fíadaile, flíod a3ur neanntó3'!

132. Ué a Pádraic! a' r ué mo ruar!
 Ba doilb an énaire a zam-ra é,
 San tuairis Fionn no na b-Fiann,
 D' fág faoi péin mé le mo né!
133. Pádraic.—A Oirín! rzuin anoir ded' b'ón,
 Sil do deona air Dhia na n-znár,
 Tá Fionn 'ran Fíann tlaic go leór,
 A' r níl a b-fóiricín rúd go bráic.
134. Oirín.—Ba mór an truaicín, a Pádraic,
 Fionn go bráic do beic a b-péin;
 No cread é an tóir do ruic air buaid,
 A' r an liac laoc cruaid do tuit leis féin?
135. Pádraic.—Is é Dia do ruic buaid air Fionn,
 A' r ní neart námad no tréan-lám,
 A' zur air an b-Féinn uile mar é,
 A n-irreann daor d'a ríon-érad.
136. Oirín.—A Pádraic, rduilig mé 'ran aic,
 'Na b-fuil Fionn air lám a' zur an Fíann,
 'S ní b-fuil irreann no flaitéar ann,
 Do cuirfead fá ceannymaict iad.
137. Ma' r ann a tá Orzár mo mac féin,
 An laoc ba tréine a d-tróm-gleó:
 Níor cumad a n-irreann no a b-flaitéar Dé,
 Buidean dá meud nac d-treargaróid—
138. Pádraic.—Léigimid d'ar n-iomarbaid air zac
 taoib,
 A' r lean ded' rzeul a Oirín aic;
 Cad do tápla duit 'na deic,
 Tar éir na Féinne beic air lár?

139. Oirín.—Inneórad féin rin duict, a Pádraic,
 Tar éir mé d'fágbaíl Allmáin Laigean,
 Ní raib doh aitreab 'na raib an Fíann,
 Na'r cuairtuigear go dian gan doh moill.

140. Aír mo gábaíl dam tre Gleann an ríóil,
 Do chonnaic mé mór-éruighniúgadh ann;
 Trí céad fear aghur níl ba mó,
 Do bí mómam anhr' an ngleann.

141. Duine.—Do labair duine de'n tréad,
 Aghur a dubairt ré de gúc ór árd;
 “Tar d'ar g-cabair, a ríog-laoic,
 A'r fuarzaíl ion ar an g-cruaid-éar!”

142. Oirín.—Táinig mé ann rin do láchair,
 A'r leac mór marmuir agh an ríog:
 Bí meadaíon na leice oíca anuar,
 A'r a cur díob ruar, níor b' féidir leó!

143. An cuib aca bí fá'n líc ríor,
 Do bíodar d'a g-claoideam go fann;
 Le truíme an ualaig mór,
 Do cáill go leór díob a meabair!

144. Duine.—Do labair duine de na maóir',
 Aghur a dubairt, “A ríog-gairgeadaig óil;
 Fuarzaíl fearda air mo buidean,
 No duine díob, níl beid beó!”

145. Oirín.—“Ír náireac an beart anoir le rad,
 A'r an oiread a tá d' fearaib ann,
 Naic d-tiocfad le neart an t-rluaig.
 An leac ro tógbaíl go lan-teann.

146. Wa ma'nead Orzari mac Oirín,
Do béarfað air an líc ro 'na dear-láim,
Do cuirfead d' urcár í tar an rluaz,
Ní breaz ír dual dam anoir do ríad."
147. Do luidear air mo cliachan dear,
'S do ruizar air an líc am' láim;
Le neart azur le lút mo zéaz,
Do cuirfear reacht b-péirre í ó n-a h-aiz.
148. Le feidm na leice lán-móir',
Do bhuir ziorra óir an eic bain;
Do tanzar-ra anuar zo lán-doct,
Air bonn mo dá cor air an m-ban!
149. Ní túirze táiriz mé anuar,
'Na zlac uamán an t-eac bán,
D' imtiz an rín cum ríubail,
'S mire fa rúdar, zo laz, cláit.
150. Do cáillear amanc mo rúl,
Wo dealb, mo zruir a'r mo rzáil
Do bhor am' feanóir boct, dall,
Zan briiz, zan meabair, zan aird!
151. A Padraic, rín azad mo rzeul,
Wan tápla dam féin zan zó,
Wo dúl azur m' imteact zo beact
A'r mo teact tar m' air ó Tír na n-óg!

CRÍOČ.

APPENDIX.

- 35a. *Niam.*—Do ghabair gaé níd d'a n-dubhar leat,
 U'r doibhear fôr nac léir dam-ra 'luad;
 Do ghabair maire, nearc a'r briú,
 U'r beidead-ra féin agad mar mhaol.
- 45a. *Pádraic.*—A Oirín baot, tréiz go fóil,
 Ded' gairze mór air an b-Féinn;
 Cionnóir do cuadar go Tír na n-ós,
 U'r lean dúinn gan zó air do rzeul.
- 78a. *Pádraic.*—Níor inniur dúinn, a Oirín grian,
 Cla'n tír 'na rabadar féin;
 Foillríz dúinn anoir a h-ainm,
 U'r lean air mar do rzeil.
- 78b. *Oirín.*—Tír na m-buad an tír úd,
 U'r go deimhín ní bréag an t-ainm;
 Ma tá glóir a b-plaotar mar bí ann,
 Do Dia le gneann, tabairfaim gan.
- 99a. *Pádraic.*—Lean dúinn fearda air do rzeól,
 A Oirín óir na n-ainm n-ár:
 Cionnóir d' fagbair Tír na n-ós,
 Ir fada fôr liom go noctair fát.
- 99b. *Inniur dúinn anoir le mór-gneann,*
 An raib aon clann agad ne Niam,
 No 'n fada bídir a d-Tír na n-ós,
 Aicir gan brón dúinn do rzeul.
- 100a. *Pádraic.*—A Oirín t-ruaric lean dod' rzeul,
 U'r inniur dúinn ca b-fuil do clann;
 Tabair dúinn gan moil a n-ainm,
 U'r an éiric 'na b-fuilsd ann.
- 121a. *Pádraic.*—Do ghabair arán agur deoc,
 Gan aon loct anoir uaim féin;
 Ir bínn liom-ra zué do beól,
 'S lean dúinn fôr air do rzeul.

LAY OF OISIN ON THE LAND OF THE YOUNG,

AS HE NARRATED IT TO HOLY PATRICK.

1. *P.*—O noble Oisín! O son of the king!
The best in exploit, prowess, and strife,
Narrate to us now without grief
How thou didst survive after the Fiann.
2. *O.*—I shall tell that [to] thee, O new (-come) Patrick!
Though sad (it seems) to me, its mentioning aloud.
After the severe battle of Gabhra,
In which was slain, alas! the valiant Oscar.
3. A day of (those on) which we were all (met), the Fiann,
Generous Fionn and those who lived of us (were) there,
Though it was sad and melancholy our story,
After our heroes being weak (*slain*).
4. In chase by us (*we being in chase*) (on) a misty morning,
At the border-shores of Loch Lein,
Where (there) were fragrant trees most sweet (of) blossom,
And music every time melodiously at birds, (*birds were always singing melodiously.*)
5. The hornless deer was awakened by us,
(Which) was the best (in) spring, course and nimbleness;
Our hounds and our hunting-dogs were all (together)
Close in her wake in full chase.
6. 'Twas not long till we saw from the west
The hasty (*hard*) rider coming towards us—
A gentle maiden most fair of countenance,
On a white slender steed most sprightly in nimbleness.

7. We all desisted from the chase
On beholding (the) form of the queenly woman,
Wonder seized Fionn and the Fiann—
(Seeing) that they never beheld a woman so fair.
8. There was a royal crown on her head,
And a brown mantle of [the] precious silk
Studded with stars of red gold,
Covering her shoes down to the grass.
9. (There) was a ring of gold hanging down
From each yellow curl of her hair like gold;
Her blue eyes (were) clear without a cloud,
Like a drop of dew on (the) top of the grass.
- 10 Her cheek was redder than the rose,
And her complexion was fairer than (the) swan on (the)
 wave,
More sweet yet was (the) taste of her balsam (lips)
Than honey which would be mixed through red wine.
11. There was a wide, long, smooth garment
Covering the white [steed] horse;
A carved saddle of red gold,
And (she had) a bridle (with a) mouth (-bit) of gold in her
 right hand.
12. (There) were four shapely shoes under him
Of [the] yellow gold of most clear brightness,
A wreath of silver at (the) back of his head,
And there was not in the world a steed (which) was better.
13. She came to the presence of Fionn,
And spoke gently (and) modestly in sound,
And she said, “O king of the Fiann,
It is long (and) distant now my journey.”
14. *F.*—“Who (art thou) thyself O young queen?
Most excellent (in) form, beauty, and countenance,
Narrate to us (the) cause of thy story,
Thine own name and thy country.”
15. *N.*—“Niamh of (the) head of gold (*golden hair*) [it] is my
 name,
O clever Fionn of the great hosts,
Above (the) women of the world I received a calling,
 (*esteem*)
I am (the) fair daughter of (the) king of the young.”
16. *F.*—“Narrate to us, O clement queen,
What (was the) cause (of) thy coming across the sea afar,

- Whether (is) it thy companion (who) went from thee,
Or what (is) the trouble that is upon thyself?"
17. *N.*—"It is not my companion who went from me
And as yet I was not spoken of (*bethrothed*) with any man,
O king of the Fiann of highest repute—
But affection and love I gave to thy son!"
18. *F.*—"Which [of them] of my children, O blooming virgin,
(Is he) in whom thou gavest love, or yet fondness,—
Conceal not on (*from*) us now (the) cause
And narrate to us thy case, O woman!"
19. *N.*—"I myself shall tell that to thee, O Fionn,
To thy beautiful son, of firm arms,
Magnanimous Oisín of the strong hands,
(He is) the hero, I am now speaking (of)."
20. *F.*—"What (is) the cause that thou gavest love,
O fair virgin of the free-flowing hair,
To my own son beyond all—
And the number of high princes (who are) under the sun."
21. *N.*—"Not without reason, O king of the Fiann,
I came (*from*) afar for his sake, (*for him*)
But an account to get (*because of an account which I had
got*) of his prowess,
The goodness of his person, and of his mind.
22. "'Tis many a king's son and high prince,
Gave me affection and lasting love,
I never consented to any man,
Until I gave love to the valiant Oisín!"
23. *O.*—By that hand upon thee, O Patrick!
Though ('twas) not shameful to me (it seemed) as a story
There was not a limb of me which was not in love,
With the lovely virgin of the free-flowing hair.
24. I took [on] her hand in my grasp,
And said in sweet-voiced speech,—
"A true gentle welcome before thee
O young queen to the (this) country.
25. "'Tis thou (who) art the brightest and fairest (in) form,
'Tis thou (whom) I would prefer as a wife,
'Tis thou (art) my choice beyond (the) women of the
world,
O gentle star, most fair (of) countenance."
26. *N.*—"Obligations which true heroes do not suffer (to refuse)
O generous Oisín, I put before thee,—

- (To) come with myself now on my steed,
Till we reach back to (the) Land of the young.
27. "It is the most pleasant country to be found,
Greatest (in) repute now under the sun,
(There are) trees bending with fruit and blossom,
And foliage growing on (the) tops (of the) branches.
28. "Plentiful in it are honey and wine,
And all things [of what] eye hath seen,
Decline shall not come on thee with (*during*) thy existence
Death or decay thou shalt not see.
29. "Thou wilt get feasts, play and drinking,
Thou wilt get sweet music on strings,—
Thou wilt get silver and gold,
Thou wilt get also many jewels.
30. "Thou wilt get a hundred swords without deceit,
Thou wilt get a hundred satin garments of costly silk,
Thou wilt get a hundred steeds most active in tumult,
And thou wilt get a hundred with them of keen hounds.
31. "Thou wilt get the royal coronet of (the) "king of the
young."
Which (he) never yet gave to any one under the sun,
Which will make a protection for thee by night and day,
In battle, in strife, and in rough conflict.
32. "Thou wilt get a fitting armour of defence,
And a gold-headed sword most active for stroke,
From which never escaped any one alive,
Who beheld yet the sharp weapon.
33. "Thou wilt get a hundred suits of mail, and shirts of satin.
Thou wilt get a hundred cows; and yet a hundred calves,
Thou wilt get a hundred sheep with their fleeces of gold,
Thou wilt get a hundred jewels which are not in the world.
34. Thou wilt get a hundred maidens merry (and) young,
Radiant, shining like the sun,
Most excellent in shape, form and visage,
And sweeter of mouth than (the) music of the birds.
35. "Thou wilt get a hundred heroes most brave in strife,
Also most active in exercises of agility;
Armed, accoutred, in thy presence,
In (the) Land of the young, if thou comest with me.
- 35a. "Thou wilt get everything of what I have said to thee,
And happiness moreover which is not clear to me to mention

Thou wilt get beauty, strength and vigour,
And I myself will be with thee as wife."

36. O.—"Any refusal I shall not give from me.
O charming queen of the ringlets of gold,—
Thou art my choice beyond the women of the world,
And I will go with pleasure to (the) Land of the young."

37. On (the) back of the steed we went both,
In front of me the virgin sat,—
She said, "O Oisín, let us stay easily (*go slowly*)
Till we reach (the) mouth of the great sea."

38. Then the steed arose in strength, (*went with speed*)
The time we (had) reached to (the) border of the strand,
He shook himself then for travelling,
And let three neighs out of him aloud.

39. When Fionn and the Fiann saw
The steed hastily in the journey,
Turning his face on the mighty sea
They let three shouts of weeping and grief.

40. F.—"O Oisín," says Fionn slowly, weakly,
"It is my [own] grief thou (to be) going from me,
And without expectation with me again of thy coming,
Back to me under (*in*) full victory."

41. O.—His form and his beauty changed,
And showers of tears dropped down,
Till (they) wet his breast and his bright countenance,
And (he) said, "My woe (art) thou, O Oisín, (going) from
me."

42. O Patrick 'twas sorrowful (was) the story,
Our separating from each other there,—
(The) separation of the father with his own son
'Tis melancholy, weak and faint to be at its narrating,
(*telling it*).

43. I kissed my father gently (and) kindly,
And the same (mark of) affection I received from him,
I left safety (*bade farewell*) all to the Fiann
And the tears dropped down by my cheeks.

44. 'Tis many a happy day I was [myself] and Fionn,
And the Fiann in our company under (*in*) full power,
Playing (at) chess and drinking,
And hearing music,—(we) the host (which) was valiant.

45. Hunting in smooth (-sloped) valleys,
And our hunting-dogs of sweet mouth with us there,

Another while [for us] in rough conflict
Felling heroes full boldly.

45a. *P.*—O vain Oisín, desist for a while,
From (narrating) thy great bravery on (*of*) the Fiann,
How wentst thou to (the) land of the young
And continue for us without deceit [on] thy story.

46. *O.*—We gave (*turned*) our back to the land,
And our face directly due-west,
The smooth sea ebbed before us,
And filled in its billows in our track.

47. We saw wonders in our travel,
Cities, courts and castles,
White-limed (*white-washed*) mansions and fortresses,
Brilliant royal seats and palaces.

48. We saw also by our side
A hornless deer on leap (*leaping*) nimble,
And a red-eared white hunting-dog
Barking boldly in [the] chase.

49. We also beheld without deceit, (*in truth*)
A young woman on a brown [steed] horse,
An apple of gold in her right hand,
And she a-going on (the) top of the waves.

50. We saw (also) in her wake,
A young rider on a white steed,
Under a purple red cloak of satin
And a gold-headed sword in his right hand.

51. “Who (are) they, the pair yonder, whom I see,
O gentle queen, tell to me (the) reason,—
That woman most beautiful (*of*) countenance,
And (the) sleek rider of the white steed”?

52. *N.*—“Put not regard in what thou wilt see,
O humble Oisín, (nor) in what thou sawest yet,
There is [not] in them all but nothing
Till we reach [to] (the) land of (the) King of the young”.

53. *O.*—We saw from us afar
A sunny palace (*of*) polished front,
[Was] fairest (in) form and appearance,
Of (all) which were in the world to be found.

54. “What (is) the royal fortress exceeding fair,
And also the loveliest [of what] eye hath seen,—

- In (*towards*) which we are proceeding in its meeting
 (*approaching towards it*),
 Or who is high-prince there?"
55. N.—“(The) daughter of (the) king of (the) Land of the
 living,
 Is queen yet in the fortress,
 (Whom) Fomhor Builleach of Dromloghach took
 With him by violence of arms and activity.
56. “Obligations she put on the brave,
 Without (*not*) a wife to make of her for ever,
 Till she should find a champion or a true hero
 Who would stand (in) strife with him hand on (*to*) hand.”
57. O.—“Take success and blessing, O Niamh of (the) head of
 gold, (*golden-hair*)
 I never heard (anything) of music better
 Than the gentle melodious voice of thy sweet mouth,
 And great is the sorrow with us (*we feel for*) a woman of
 her condition.
58. “Let us go now to her knowing (*to make her acquaintance*)
 to the fortress,
 And (it) may be possible that for us it is in destiny
 That mighty hero to fall by me
 In feats of activity as was (the) custom” (with me).
59. We went then to the fortress,
 And came unto us the young queen,
 It was equal (the) radiance to her and to the sun,
 And she put (*expressed*) a hundred welcomes before us,
60. There was raiment of yellow silk
 On the queen who was most beautiful (in) aspect,
 Her fair skin like (the) swan on (the) wave,
 And her two cheeks were [on] (*of the*) colour of the rose.
61. [On] the colour of [the] gold was her hair,
 And her clear blue eyes (were) without a cloud.
 Her small mouth of honey (was) [on] (the) colour of the
 berries,
 And her slender brow of chiselled mould.
62. We sat then down,
 Each one of us on a chair of gold,
 Was laid (down) unto us much food,
 And drinking-horns (which) were filled with *beoir*.
63. When we had taken our sufficiency of food,

- And many (of) sweet wines of (*for*) drinking,
 Spoke the gentle, young queen,
 'Tis this she said, "Hearken to me [*for*] a while."
64. (She) told us (the) knowledge and cause of her grief,
 And the tears dropped down by her cheek,
 (She) said that there was not a return for her to her own
 country,
 And the mighty giant to be living.
65. O—"Be in thy silence (*silent*), O young queen,
 Cease from thy grief and be not weeping,
 And I give to thee my hand,
 The giant of slaughter that (he) shall fall by us."
66. R.—"(There) is not a hero now to be found
 Though bravest in repute under the sun,
 Who would give single-fight, hand on (*to*) hand,
 To the bold giant of the hard strokes."
67. O.—"I tell to thee, O kind queen
 That (it is) not fearful with me (*in my estimation*) his com-
 ing in my meeting (*to meet me*)
 (And) if he shall not fall from the vigour of my arms,—
 That I myself shall fall for thy protection."
68. 'Twas not long till we saw coming,
 The powerful giant (who) was greatest in hideousness
 A bundle (was) on him of skins of deer,
 And a spindle-pole of iron in his hand.
69. (He) saluted not and bowed not to us,
 But looked in the countenance of the young woman,
 Proclaimed battle and mighty single fight,
 And I went myself in his meeting, (*to meet him.*)
70. For (the) space (of) three nights and three days,
 We were in the vigorous contest,
 Though powerful was [*he*] the valiant giant,
 I took off his head without delay.
71. When the two (of) young women saw
 The great giant (lying) weakly (*dead*) in (the) midst, (*on*
 the ground)
 They let (forth) three shouts of exultation
 With great boasting and gladness
72. We went then to the fortress,
 And I was bruised, weak (and) faint,
 Dropping (of) blood full freshly (*copiously*)
 Coming closely out of my wounds.

73. The daughter of (the) King of the living came
Truly relieving (on) myself,
(She) put balm and balsam in my wounds,
And I [myself] was hale after her,
74. We consumed our meal pleasantly,
And 'twas merry for us (the time) then after it,
(There) were prepared for us in the fortress
Warm beds of (the) down of the birds.—
75. We [ourselves] put (*buried*) the big man
In a grave sod deep, wide and level,
I raised his flag-stone over his monument.
And I wrote his name in Ogham-Craobh.
76. On the morrow on sight of day,
We awoke out of our slumber,
“It is time for us,” quoth (the) daughter of the king,
(To) proceed without rest to our own country.”
77. We prepared [on] us without stay,
And we took our leave with (*of*) the virgin,
Sad and sorrowful were we after her,
And (it) was not less so for the refulgent woman after
us, (*she was equally so*).
78. (There is) not knowledge to me, O mild Patrick!
What happened to the young queen
From the day we both parted with her
Or whether she (*herself*) returned to (the) Land of the
living.
- 78a. *P*—Thou told'st not to us, O pleasant Oisín,
What the country (was) in which thou wast thyself;
Show to us now its name—
And follow again (the) course of thy story.
- 78b. *O*.—(The) Land of Victories (is) that country,
And indeed no lie (is) the name,
If there is glory in Heaven (such) as was there,
To God, with good-will, I would give invocation (*praise*).
79. We gave (*turned*) our back to the fortress,
And our horse under us under (*in*) full course,
And [that] it was swifter with the white steed, (*the white
steed was swifter*)
Than the wind of March on (the) ridge of a mountain.
80. 'Twas not long till the sky darkened,
And till wind rose in every point,
The great sea shone strongly

- And (there) was not a sight of (the) sun to be found.
81. A while for us (was passed) beholding the clouds,
And [on] the stars (which) were under mist,
The storm abated, and the wind,
And Phoebus shone over our heads.
82. We saw by our side,
A most delightful country under (*in*) full bloom,
And plains, beautiful, level (and) fine
And a royal fortress (which) was exceeding fair.
83. (There) was not a colour of (those) which eye hath seen,
Of fresh blue, of green and white,—
Of purple, crimson, and of yellow,
That was not in this royal mansion I am saying (*speaking of*)
84. There were on the other side of the fortress
Radiant royal-seats and palaces ;
Made all of precious stones,
By the hands of sages and free (*clever*) artists.
85. 'Twas not long till we saw coming unto us,
Proceeding from the fortress in our meeting (*to meet us*)
Three fifties of champions (who) were best (*in*) activity,
Elegance, fame and highest (*in*) repute.
86. O.—“ What (is) the beautiful country [it] yonder,
O meek daughter of the clusters (*ringlets*) of gold,
Fairest (of) aspect of what eye hath seen
Or whether (is) [it] that (the) Land of the young ?”
87. N.—“ It is indeed, O generous Oisin,
I told not to thee a lie to its side, (*concerning it*)
There is not a thing of what I promised to thyself
That is not manifest to thee perpetually.”
88. O.—There came unto us in its wake (*after that*)
A hundred young women most beautiful (*in*) comeliness,
Under (*attired in*) garments of silk filled with gold,
Welcoming [before] us to their own country.
89. We saw again coming
A troop of a chosen bright host,
And a noble, powerful, brave king
Most excellent (*in*) grace, form, and countenance.
90. There was a yellow shirt of silk of satin,
And a bright golden garment over its head, (*over it*)
There was a sparkling crown of [the] gold,

Brightly glittering on his head.—

91. We saw coming after him,
The young queen [was] highest (in) repute,
And fifty ladies sweet (and) good—
Who were fairest (of) form in her company.
92. At (on) coming of them all on one spot
Spoke mildly the King of the young,
And said “This is Oisín son of Fionn
The gentle spouse of Niamh of (the) head of gold.”
93. He took [on] me then by (the) hand,
And said aloud for the host,—
R.—“O brave Oisín! O son of the King!
A hundred thousand welcomes before thee!
94. “This country into which thou camest,
I will not conceal (its) tidings on thee, without deceit,
Long and lasting is thy life,
And thou thyself shalt be ever young.
95. “(There) is not a delight for (on) which the heart meditated.
That is not in this country under (in) thy presence,
O Oisín, believe from me truly,
That I (am) king of (the) Land of the young—
96. “At this (here) (is) the kind queen,
And my own daughter Golden-headed Niamh,
Who went beyond (the) smooth sea for thy sake (*for thee*)
To be as a spouse to her for ever.”
97. O.—I gave thanks with (unto) the king,
And I bowed down to the good queen,
(It) was not stopped there, quickly with us (*we went our way quickly*)
Till we reached (the) royal mansion of (the) King of the young.
98. (There) came (the) nobles of the fine city
Both man and woman in our meeting (*to meet us*)
(There) was a banquet and feast there continually
During ten nights and ten days.
99. I was married with (to) Niamh of (the) head of gold,
O, Patrick from Rome of the white croziers,
That as (*is how*) I went to the Land of the young
Though sad and sorrowful (it seems) with (to) me to treat (of).
- 99a. P.—Continue for us further [on] thy tale,

O Oisín of gold of the arms of slaughter,
 How didst thou leave (the) Land of the young
 It is yet long (it seems) with (to) me till thou discloseth the
 cause.

99b. Tell to us now with great pleasure,
 Whether (there) were any children to thee by Niamh,
 Or whether long (the time) thou wast in (the) Land of the
 young,

Narrate without sorrow to us thy story.—

100. O.—There were to me by Niamh (of the) head of gold,
 Of children (who) were excellent in grace and elegance,
 Best (in) form, shape and countenance,
 Two (of) young sons and a gentle daughter.

100a. P.—O pleasant Oisín follow [to] thy story,
 And tell [to] us where are thy children,
 Give [to] us, without delay, their name
 And the country in which they are [there].

101. O.—(There) was with Niamh under (in) their presence
 (*for them*),

The Land of the Young, of the Living, and of the
 Victories.

A wreath and crown of (the) kingly gold
 And many jewels (of) which I make not [to] mention,

102. Niamh gave on (to) my two (of) sons,
 (The) name of my father and of my good son
 Illustrious Fionn,—head of the hosts,
 And Osgar of gold of (the) red arms.

103. I myself gave to my gentle daughter,—
 With consent of Niamh of the golden head,
 From virtue of her beauty and her loving countenance,
 The true name,—Plur-na-mban.

104. I spent a period long protracted,
 Three hundred years and more
 Till I thought that it would be my desire
 Fionn and the Fiann to see alive.

105. I myself asked leave on (of) the king,
 And on (of) my gentle spouse, golden-headed Niamh,
 (To) go to Erin back again,
 To see Fionn and his great host.

106. N.—“Thou wilt get leave from me” quoth the gentle
 daughter

- “Though sad (be) the story with (to) me you to be to its
 mentioning (*saying it*)
 For fear that there might not (be) a coming for thee again
 with (*during*) thy existence, (*that thou mightst not be*
able to come),
 To my own country, O victorious Oisín.”
107. O.—“What is (the) fear to us, O blooming queen,
 And the white steed to be under my will,
 He will teach the knowledge (*way*) [to] me with ease,
 And (I) will return safe back unto thyself.”
108. N.—“Remember, O Oisín! what I am saying,
 If thou layest foot on level ground,
 That (there is) not a coming for thee [ever] again for
 ever,
 To this beautiful country in which I am [my] self.
109. “I say with (to) thee again, without deceit,
 If thou even descendest off the white steed,
 That thou wilt never (-more) come to the Land of the young
 O Oisín of gold of the valiant arms.
110. “I say with (to) thee for the third time
 If (there) is a coming off (*if thou comest off*) the steed for
 thyself,
 That thou wilt be [in thy] (a) withered, blind old man,
 Without nimbleness, without merriment, without speed.
 without (a) leap,—
111. “’Tis grievous with (it seems) (to) me, O loving Oisín,
 Thou (to) go to green Erin for ever,
 She is not now as (she) was,
 And thou shalt never see Fionn of the hosts.
112. “There is not now in all Erin,
 But a father of orders and hosts of saints,
 O loving Oisín, this (*here*) (is) my kiss
 Thou shalt never return to the Land of the young.”
113. O. I looked up in her countenance with pity,
 And (there) dropped from my eyes floods of tears,
 O Patrick! it would have been pitiful with thee (to see
 her
 Tearing (the) hair of the head of gold (*golden hair*).
114. She put me under severe obligations,
 (To) go and come without touching [with] (the) lea (land
 And said with (to) me by virtue of their essence,

- If I should break them that I would not return safe.
115. I promised [to] her each thing without a lie,
That I would myself fulfil what she said with (to) me,
I went on (the) back of the white steed
And I left (*bade*) farewell at (to) (the) people of the fortress.
116. I kissed my gentle spouse,
And 'twas melancholy we (were) at parting with her,
My two (of) sons and my young daughter,
Were under (in) sorrow shedding tears.
117. I prepared [on me] for travelling,
And I gave (*turned*) my back to (the) Land of the
young,
The steed ran swiftly under me,
As (he) did (before) with me and golden-headed Niamh.
118. Our story is not narrated fully (*there is nothing related
of our adventures*),
Of everything of what occurred with (to) myself,
Until I came again back
To green Erin of the many jewels.
119. O Patrick, of the orders and of the saints
I never told a lie to thee yet,
That (*there*) (is) to thee (the) cause of my story,
And as (*how*) I left the Land of the young.—
120. If I should be myself, O Patrick!
Like (*as*) I was that day (it) self
I would put thy clergy all (together) to death,
And a head on a neck (there) would not be after me.
121. If I got sufficiency of [the] bread,
As I used to get every time from Fionn,
I would pray unto (the) king of [the] graces,
Thee to be safe over its head (*master of it*).
- 121a. P.—Thou wilt get bread and drink
Without any fault now from myself,
Melodious with (to) myself is (the) voice of thy mouth,
And follow for us still [on] thy story.
122. O. On coming of myself then in (to the) country
I looked round in every [all] point,
I thought then truly,
That (there) was not an account of Fionn [to me] to be
got.
123. 'Twas not long for me and ('twas) not distant,
Till (I) saw from the west coming towards me

- A great cavalcade both men and women,
And they came in (to) my own presence.
124. They saluted [to] me gently and mildly,
And wonder seized each one of them
On seeing (of the) size of my [own] person,
(Of) my form, my appearance, and my countenance.
125. I inquired myself then of them [there]
Whether they heard Fionn to be alive, (*if Fionn was living*)?
Or whether lived any other of the Fiann,
Or what it (was) the calamity which touched (*happened*)
[to] them?
126. S. "We heard tell on (*of*) Fionn,
For strength, for activity, and for bravery,
That (there) was not ever his like [there],
In person, in fame, and in mind.
127. "Many is (the) book written down
At (*by*) sweet melodious sages (of the) Gael,
Which (are) not clear with us to narrate to thee, truly,
On (the) deeds of Fionn, and on the Fiann.
128. "We have heard that Fionn had
A son (who) was radiant in elegance and mould
That a young woman came for his sake,
And that(he) went with her to (the) Land of the young."
129. O. When I heard myself that discourse
That Fionn lived not nor one of the Fiann,
I took weariness and great grief,
And full melancholy was I after them.
130. I did not stop then from the course,—
Quickly and swiftly without any delay
Till I gave (*set*) my face, clear, level, (*straight*)
For renowned broad Almuin of Leinster.
131. Great was my wonder there,
That I saw not (the) court of Fionn of the hosts,
There was not in its place there, truly,
But weeds, chick-weed, and nettle.
132. Alas, O Patrick! and alas, my woe!
'Twas sad the visit [it] (was) at (*to*) myself
Without tidings of Fionn or of the Fiann,
Which left me under pain with my duration, (*during my life*).
133. P. O Oisin! cease now from thy grief,

Shed thy tears for (the) God of [the] graces,
 Fionn and the Fiann are weak enough,
 And there is not their relieving (*no helping them*) for ever.

134. O. 'Twere great the pity [that] O Patrick,
 Fionn for ever to be in pain,
 Or what [it the] pursuing-party (which) took victory on
 him,
 And (considering) the number of hardy heroes (that) fell
 by himself.—

135. P.—It is God who gained victory on Fionn,
 And not strength of enemies or (of) valiant hands,
 And on the Fiann all like him
 In hell condemned to their eternal tormenting.

136. O.—O Patrick! direct me in (*to*) the place
 In which Fionn is in hand (*captive*) and the Fiann,
 And there is not a hell or a heaven,
 Which would put them under subjection.

137. If 'tis there that Osgar my own son, is,
 The hero (who) was bravest in heavy conflict,
 (There) was not made in hell, or in the Heaven of God,
 A host of what size (*soever*) that (he) would not overcome.

138. P.—Let us desist from our controversy on each side,
 And follow (of) thy story, O valiant Oisín!
 What happened to thee afterwards,
 After the Fiann to be (*were*) on (the) ground (*down*).

139. O.—I myself will tell that to thee, O Patrick!
 After me to leave (*after I had left*) Almhuin of Leinster,
 (There) was not one habitation in which the Fiann were,
 (at any time)

That I searched not eagerly without any delay,
 140. On my taking of me (*going*) through *Gleann-an-Smoil*,
 I saw a great gathering there,
 Three hundred men and [what was] more
 Were before me in the valley.

141. A man of the crowd spoke,
 And he said of (*with*) a voice, aloud,
 D.—“Come to our assistance O kingly hero,
 And deliver us from [the] hardship.”

142. O.—I came then (in) to (their) presence,
 And (there was) a large flag of marble with the host
 (The) weight of the flag was down upon them,

And its putting (*to put it*) off them upward was not possible with them, (*they were unable*).

143. The portion of them which was under the flag be'ow,
They were to their oppressing (*being oppressed*) weakly,
With (the) weight of the great load,—
Many of them lost their memory (*senses*).

144. D.—A man of the stewards spoke,
And said, “ O kingly young champion,
Forthwith deliver [on] my host,
Or a man of them will not be alive ”!

145. O.—'Tis shameful the deed now to say (*to be obliged to say*),
And (considering) the number of men which is there,
That it came not with (*was not possible for*) (the) strength
of the host

This flag (to) lift full vigorously,
146. If Osgar son of Oisin could live,
(He) would catch [on] this flag in his right hand,
(He) would put it for (*in*) a cast over the host,
Not a lie is becoming for me now to say.

147. I lay on my right side,
And I caught (hold) on the flag in my hand.
By (the) strength and [by] activity of my arms
I put it seven perches from its place!

148. Through (the) need (*pressure*) of the full (*very*) large flag,
The girth of gold of the white steed broke,
I came down full fastly
On (the) sole of my two feet on the lea (land).

149. No sooner came I down,
Than the white steed took fright
(He) went then to depart
And I under hurt (*disabled,*) weakly and faint.

150. I lost (the) sight of my eyes,
My form, my countenance, and my brightness,
I was [in my] (an) old man, poor (and) blind,
Without vigour, without memory, without regard.

151. O Patrick, that (*there*) (is) to thee my story,
As happened to myself without deceit,
My going and my progress fully,
And my coming back from (the) Land of the young.

VOCABULARY.



Ձ, *intj.* (sign of Voc.) O.

ա (or ծօ), sign of *inf.* to.

ա, *rel. pron.* who, which, that, all that; մար ա, where; ա լա, which is, ա ծ-տալիս, that thou gavest.

ա, *poss. pron.* his, her, its, their; ա ի-սիր, their name.

ա, *emph. sign bef. verbs* — as ա լալիս, ա ծալիս.

ա, put for առ, the; ա լիս, the number.

ա, put for աչ, sign of *inf.* աչ լալիս, coming.

ա or ի, *prep.* in; ա չ-սլ, in (or on) the back, ա ի-սալիս, in sound, ա or ի ի-սալիս, in a grave.

աբալիս, *v. irr. imp.* say.

աբա, *pr. pron.*, at them, of them; *idiom.*

աժ, *conj.* but.

աժ, *pr. pron.*, for առ ծօ, in thy.

աժա, *n.m.* cause, reason.

առ (see առ).

աչ, *prep.* at, with; աչ լա here (for առ լա).

աչ, sign of *pres. part*, at, աչ (see ալի).

աչաժ, *pr. pron.* with, to, or at thee.

աչալիս, *n.f. gen.* աչալիս, a face, աչ լաբալիս աչալիս ալի, *lit.*, giving (of) face on, *i.e.* facing against, ալի աչալիս, forward; առ-աչալիս, against

աչալիս, *pr. pron.* at us.

աչամ, *pr. pron.* at me; ծօ ի աչամ, I had.

ա չ-սլ, } see սլ.

ա չ-սլի, }

աչալի, *conj.* and.

ալի, *adj.* generous, valiant, sometimes աչ.

ալի, see ալի.

ալիս, *n.f.* a young woman, also ալիս.

ալիս, *n.m.* a name.

ալի, *prep.* on, for, upon, of; also, ալի, ալի լալիս, leaping; ալի ա չալիս, of his valour; ալի ծալի

an óir, of the colour of gold; nu5 re oim air laim, he took me by the hand.

airid, *see* airid.

airid, *n.f.* a point of the compass.

airid, *n.f.* regard, esteem, heed; fear 5an airid, a trifling person; níl airid a5am ort, I do not mind you

airide } (*see* airid)
aoiride }

air5iod } *n.m. gen.* air5id,
air5ead } silver, money.

air *obs. n.* backwards,
adv. phrase tar air,
tar n-air; mo tea5t
tar m' air, my coming
back.

air, *adj.* free; air air,
freely; air air no air
éi5ean, freely or upon
compulsion.

airtuir5, *v.n.* change.

airt, *n.f.* a place.

airteab, *n.f.* a habitation.

airtuir, *v. ac. imp.* relate,
repeat, narrate; airt-
uirtear, *v. pass. pres.*
is told.

ala, *n.f.* a swan.

Alma, *n.f. gen.* Alma,
dat. Alma, the hill of
Allen.

Almuir, *n.f. gen.* Almuire,
Fionn's residence at
Allen, in Kildare.

aluinn, *adj. comp.* aille,
or ailne, beautiful, fair.

am', *pr. pron* for ann mo,
in my.

amaíl, *adj.* like

amarc, *n.m.* vision, sight;
a5 amarc, seeing.

an, *art. the, gen. f* and *pl.*
m. and *f* na.

an, *inter. par.* whether.

anfa } *n.m.* a storm.
anfad }

a n-iar, *adv* westwards,
from the west.

ann, *prep.* in, into.

ann, *pr. pron.* in it; *adv.*
there, 'na b-5uilid ann,
in which they are
(there).

annr', *prep.* in, annr an
dún, in the fort.

ann rin, *adv.* then, there,
lit. in that (place).

ann rúd, *adv.* in that place
there, yonder.

anoir, *adv.* now.

anuar, *adv.* down (from).

above).

ᄇᄇᄇᄇ, *adj.* pleasant. delightful, *comp.* ᄇᄇᄇᄇ.

ᄇᄇᄇᄇᄇᄇ, *gen.* -ᄇᄇᄇᄇ, delight.

ᄇᄇᄇ, *num. adj.* one, any, also ᄇᄇᄇ, ᄇᄇᄇ ᄇᄇᄇ, each one.

ᄇᄇᄇᄇ, *n. m.* consent.

ᄇᄇᄇᄇᄇᄇ, *v. ac.* consent, ᄇᄇᄇᄇᄇᄇᄇ, 1st person, past tense.

ᄇᄇ, see ᄇᄇᄇ.

ᄇᄇ. *poss. pron.* our.

ᄇᄇ', *rel. pron.* (*comp. of ᄇ and ᄇᄇ*) before past tense, who, what, which, ᄇᄇᄇ ᄇᄇ' ᄇᄇᄇᄇᄇᄇ, into which thou camest.

ᄇᄇ, *int. par.* from ᄇᄇ and ᄇᄇ, with past tense, whether.

ᄇᄇ, *def. verb* said: 'ᄇᄇ ᄇᄇᄇᄇ,' quoth Fionn.

ᄇᄇ, *n. m. gen.* ᄇᄇᄇ, slaughter.

ᄇᄇᄇᄇ, *n. m.* bread.

ᄇᄇᄇᄇ, *adv.* both, together.

ᄇᄇᄇ, *adj.* high, tall, loud, *comp.* ᄇᄇᄇᄇᄇᄇ and ᄇᄇᄇᄇᄇᄇ, ᄇᄇ ᄇᄇᄇ, aloud, openly.

ᄇᄇᄇ-ᄇᄇᄇᄇ. *n. m.* a supreme chief or prince.

ᄇᄇᄇᄇ, *adv.* again.

ᄇᄇᄇ, *n. m. gen.* ᄇᄇᄇᄇ, an arm, a weapon; *pl* ᄇᄇᄇᄇᄇ, arms; ᄇᄇ ᄇᄇᄇᄇ ᄇᄇᄇᄇ, of the slaughtering arms; ᄇᄇ ᄇᄇᄇᄇ ᄇᄇᄇᄇ, of the warlike arms; ᄇᄇᄇ ᄇᄇᄇᄇ, of the red arms.

ᄇᄇᄇᄇᄇᄇᄇᄇᄇ, *cpd. adj* of hardy arms.

ᄇᄇᄇᄇᄇ, *perf. part.* armed

ᄇᄇ, *prep.* out of.

ᄇᄇ, *contr. of* ᄇᄇᄇᄇ, and.

ᄇᄇ. *pr. pron.* out of him, or it.

ᄇᄇᄇᄇ, *n. m.* a giant; see ᄇᄇᄇᄇᄇ.

ᄇᄇᄇᄇᄇ, *cpd. of ᄇ rel.* that, and ᄇᄇᄇᄇ, I am.

ᄇᄇᄇᄇᄇ, *n. m. gen.* ᄇᄇᄇᄇ, a father.

B', see buᄇ.

ba, it was, see buᄇ.

baᄇᄇ, *n. m.* a crozier, shepherd's crook.

baᄇᄇ, (*cond. of ᄇᄇ*) it would be, also past, see buᄇ

baᄇᄇ, *v. ac.* take or cut off; baᄇᄇᄇᄇᄇ, past, I cut off.

baᄇᄇᄇᄇᄇᄇᄇ, *n. f., gen.* -ᄇᄇᄇᄇ a queen.

- ball, *n.m.* a limb, member; a spot, a place.
 bal'ram, (*a foreign word*), balsam, balm.
 bamap, *sub. v.* we were.
 ban, *see* bean.
 ban, lea land; ley or untilled land.
 ban, *adj. comp.*, bai'ne, *gen.* bai'n, white.
 ban, *n.m.* white (a colour.)
 baoč, *adj. gen. and voc. m.* baič, vain, foolish.
 bann, *n.m., gen.* bai'nn, the top of anything, *dat. pl.* bannai'b.
 bar, *gen.* bai'r, *n.m.* death, cum bai'r, to death.
 beacɾ, *adj.* perfect. certain, ʒo beacɾ, fully.
 bean, *n.f. gen.* mna, *dat.* mnaoi, *gen. pl.* ban, a woman.
 beannacɾ, *n.f.* a blessing.
 beannu'ʒ, *v. ac.* bless, salute; beannu'ʒeadaɾ, they saluted.
 beapɾaδ, *see* beipim.
 beapɾ, *n.m.* a bundle, a load.
 beapɾ, *n.f.* a deed, a trick.
 be'δ, *v. sub. fut.* will be (also b|a|δ), be|ðeað (or b|aδ), I will be, be|ðin, thou wilt be.
 be|ðeað, *v. sub. cond.* would be; a be|ðeað, which would be.
 be|ð'nn, *v. sub. cond.*, I would be; δa m-be|ð-inn-re ɾéin, if I myself were.
 be|ðin, *see* be δ.
 bé|ljin, (*dim. of beul*) *n.m.* a little mouth.
 bé m, *n.f.* a blow, a stroke; na ʒ-cɾuad-bé m, of the hard strokes.
 bein, *v. ac. irr. imp.*, bring forth, bear.
 beipim, *v. irr. pres. indic.* I give; béapɾ'δ, *cond.* would give; do béapɾaδcōinnac. who would give battle; do béapɾaδ aip an lic ɾo, would take this flag.
 be č, *v. sub.* (do or a be č, *inf. of ɾa|m*) to be; aʒ be|č, *part.* being; cum be č, for the purpose of being; aip ɾj b' č. about to be; le be|č (for) to be.
 beō, *adj. gen.* b|j, alive, living; ʒo beō, quickly;

Τῖν na m-beo, Land of the living.

beoιl, *see* beul.

beoιn, *n.f.* beer, *gen. id.* and beoραc; a liquor used by the ancient Irish.

beul, *n.m. gen.* bēιl and beoιl, a mouth; bōpδ beula, the starboard; αιn mo beula (seated) before me (on a horse); ō beulaιb, by word of mouth.

beula, *see* beul.

beul-bιn, *comp. adj.* sweet-mouthed, sweet-voiced, *see* bιn.

beul-ōιn, *cpd. m. n.* mouth of gold, golden-mouthed; ιnιαν beul-ōιn, a bridle with a golden bit.

bι, *imp. of* ταιm, I am.

bι, *past indic. of* ταιm, I was; bιor, or bιdear, I was; bιδιr, thou wast; bιodan, or bιdead-an, they were.

b·ad, *n.m.* food, *gen.* bιδ

bιδιr, *see* bι.

bιdeadan, } *see* bι.
bιodan

bιor } *see* bι.
bιdear }

bιn, *adj. comp.* bιnne, melodious, sweet.

bιc, *n.f.* existence, the world; αιn bιc, any in life, at all.

blaιc, *adj.* blooming, beautiful.

blar, *n.m.* taste, savour.

blaç, *n.m.* a blossom; ba mιlpe blaç, most sweet of blossom. In this idiom, the nominative is used in Irish, instead of the possessive, as in English.

bliaδαιn, *n.f.* a year.

bō, *n.f.* a cow, *gen. id. dat.* boιn *pl.* ba and baç, *dat. pl.* buaιb.

boçr, *adj.* poor.

bonn, *n.m.* the sole of the foot.

bōpδ, *n.m. gen.* bōιpδ, *pl. id, dat. pl.* bōpδαιb, a board, a border, a coast; a η ιmιol-bōpδαιb, on the bordering shores. ιmιol (a border,) is here used as an adjective.

braça, *n.f.* the neck, *gen.* braçad, *dat.* -aιδ.

braon, *n.m.* a drop.

brar, *n.m. pl.* brar and brara, a garment, a

mantle; ἡλμ-βιατ, a shining garment.

brat̃, *n.m.* judgment; 30
brat̃, till judgment,
for ever, never.

bréa5 } n.f. a lie.
bneu5 }

breaḡ, *adj. comp.* -ḡa or
-ḡa, fair, beautiful;
1r breaḡta dreač, of
fairest aspect.

ब॥३, *n.f.* strength, vigour,
essence, *gen.* ब॥३े.

բար, *v. ac.* break, ծա մ-
բարոն, if I should
break.

b₂r₁r₂, see b₂r.

bṛōṣ, *n.f.* a shoe, *gen.*
bṛōṣe, *pl.* bṛōṣa.

brōinn, *n.f.* gen. brōinne,
the breast, the womb,
also bru

βροῖν, *n.f.* a wave, swelling of the waters,
βροῖντιβ, *dat. pl.* billows.

ἄλγος, *n.m.* sorrow, grief.

brōnac, *adj.* sorrowful.

բրս, *n.f. gen.* Երօն, *dat.*
Երօրոյ and Երսւոյ, the
womb.

ბრუჟ, *n.m.* a mansion, a large house; რქოჟ-ბრუჟ a palace.

bruize, *past part.*
bruised.

brunneall, *n.f.* a young
woman.

βυαδα, *adj.* precious, valuable.

buadač, *adj. gen. and voc.*
m. buadač, *comp.* bua-
 dače, *victorious.*

buad, *n.f. gen.* buade,
pl. buada, gen. pl. buad,
 victory, conquest; Tjina
 m-buad, the land of
 victories or virtues;
 do buad a maire, on
 account of her comeli-
 ness.

buaδiπt, } *n.f. gen.* bua-
 buaδaπt, } deantā, grief,
 affliction.

busin, *v.n. inf.* busint,
touch ; do busin do b,
which touched them.

buälte, *perf. part.* struck
 buälte le neultä'b,
 studded or bedecked
 with stars.

buan, *adj.* lasting, living.

buð, (past tense of 1r) it was; written also ba, and sometimes þa. Before a vowel or þ it is often written do b', the particle do being pre-

fixed; *n̄jor b' f̄ada*, it was not long; *ir t̄u do b' f̄earr liom mar in̄haoi*, It is thou that would be best with me (whom I would prefer) as a wife; *buð* generally aspirates the following initial.

buð before the *comp. adj.* is a sign of the superlative degree in past time, (like *ir* in present), as *do b' ālne*, most beautiful.

būðe, *adj.* yellow.

būðe, *n.m.* yellow.

būðeac̄ar, *n.m.* thanks, gratitude.

būðean, *n.f.* a host, a multitude.

būlleac̄, *adj.* striking, of the strokes, raging.

bun, *n.m.* a foundation, a bottom; *āir bun*, established; *bun or c̄ionn*, upside down.

C̄a, *int. part.* how, what, where; *c̄a b̄-fūil*, where is or are; *c̄a b̄-āir*, what place.

c̄abāir, *n.f.* help, relief.

c̄ac̄, *indef. pr. gen.* *c̄āic̄*,

all in general, every.

c̄ad, *int. adv.* what.

c̄ael *adj. comp.* *c̄aōle*, *c̄aol* slender, thin.

c̄ael-eac̄, see *eac̄*.

c̄āil, *n.f.* reputation, fame, state; *bean d' a c̄āil*, a woman of her condition.

c̄āill, *v. ac.* lose, *past* *c̄āill*, did lose; *c̄āilleār* I lost.

c̄āilce, *adj.* fair, of the whiteness of chalk.

c̄āirleān, *n.m. gen.* *c̄āir-lēn*; *pl. id.* and *c̄āir-leān*, a castle, a stronghold.

c̄āit̄, *v. ac.* spend, eat; *c̄āit̄eam̄ar*, we ate; *c̄āit̄ear*, I spent, passed.

c̄āit̄eam̄, *n.m., gen.* -*t̄ne* and -*t̄te*, wasting, wearing, decline, spending.

calma, *adj.* brave, valiant.

c̄aōzad, *ord. num.* fifty.

c̄aōid̄, *n.f.* crying, weeping, (also *c̄aōi*); *part.* *āz c̄aōi* or *c̄aōid̄*, crying.

c̄aōin, *adj.* gentle, pleasing, mild.

c̄aōin-zūt̄, see *zūt̄*.

c̄aōia, *n.f. gen.* *c̄aōiāc̄*,

pl. caorij̃, a sleep.
 caom̃, *adj.* kind, gentle.
 caor̃, *n.f. gen.* caora, *pl.*
id. the rowan berry,
 red berries.
 car̃, *n.m.* case, concern.
 car̃, *v. ac. and n.* turn,
 return; carrair̃, *fut.*
 thou wilt return.
 caṭ̃, *n.m. gen.* caṭa, a
 battle; an Irish batta-
 lion of 3,000 soldiers.
 caṭair̃, *n.f. gen.* caṭraḥ̃,
pl. caṭraḥa, a city;
 na caṭraḥ̃ caoine, of
 the fine fortress.
 caṭaoir̃, *n.f. gen.* -ne, and
 -neac̃, *pl.* -neacha, a
 chair, a seat, a throne
 céad̃, *num. adj.* a hun-
 dred; céad fáilte, a
 hundred welcomes.
 ceadna } *ind. adj.* same.
 ceudna }
 cead̃, *n.m.* leave.
 ceanñ, *n.m. gen.* cinñ, a
 head; cinñ óir̃, *comp.*
n.m. (used as an ad-
jective) of head of
 gold, golden-headed,
ie. golden-haired; *comp.*
 cinñ-caṭ̃, of the head
 of a cat, *ie.* cat-
 headed.

ceannra, *adj.* gentle,
 mild, meek.
 ceannrmaḥ̃, *n.m.* chas-
 tisement, subjection,
 from ceanñ and rmaḥ̃
 or rmaḥ̃.
 céard̃, *n.m. gen.* céird̃,
 and céarda, a skilled
 workman, an artist;
 raor̃-céard̃, clever ar-
 tists.
 céile, *n.m.* a husband,
 spouse; baincéile, a
 wife; a céile, each
 other; ó (a) céile, asun-
 der; le (a) céile, to-
 gether; an rṣaraim̃
 le céile, our parting
 with each other.
 ceit̃re, *num. adj.* four.
 ceil̃, *v. ac. inf.* ceilt̃, hide,
 conceal, *fut.* ceil̃read̃,
 I will hide.
 céiñ, (*see* ciañ).
 ceó̃, *n.m.* a fog, a mist.
 ceódaḥ̃, *adj.* foggy, misty.
 ceól̃, *n.m. gen.* ceoil̃ and
 ciuil̃, *pl.* ceolta, music,
 singing.
 cia, *int. pron.* who, which,
 cia leis̃ (who with)
 whose.
 ciañ, *adj.* long, far, dis-
 tant; a ṣ-céiñ or

a 3-clan, afar ; rjor
 c'an (i.e., nj no buð
 c'an, it was not long.
 cjd (see 3jd).

cjd m, v. ac. irr. I see.

c|nn (see ceann), cúl a
 c|nn, the back of his
 head.

c|onn (for ceann), a head,
 'nan 3-c|onn, in our
 company ; òr c|onn,
 overhead, above ; òr
 mo c|onn, over me.

c'onnor } adv. how ? cia
 c|annor } an rór, in
 what manner ?

c|u|n, adj. calm, meek,
 gentle.

c úmair, n.f. the edge
 border, selvage ; 3o
 c|úmair na tráða, to
 the edge of the strand.

claidéam } n.m. a sword
 cloidéam }

clann, n.f. gen. clainne,
 dat. clainn and cloinn,
 children, clan.

claoð, v. a.c. destroy,
 oppress ; subdue, ð'a
 3-claoðéam they being
 overpowered.

clear, n.m. gen. cleara, a
 feat, a trick ; a 3-

clearaib lúta, in feats
 of strength.

clian } n.f. gen. cléine, the
 cléin } clergy, clerics.

cliaðan, n.m. the side or
 breast ; compare cliað-
 nac, the breast, the
 side or trunk of the
 body.

clirde, adj. expert, ac-
 tive.

clú } n.m., fame, renown.
 clú }

clōð, n.m. mould, print,
 impression.

cloinn (see clann).

cloč, n.f. gen. clo'ce, pl.
 cloča, a stone ; cloča
 buada, precious stones.

clor, irr. pres. part of
 cluim, hearing ; a3
 clor ceol, hearing
 music.

cluair-ðear3, comp. adj.
 red-eared,

clúid, adj. well-covered,
 (perhaps patchwork.)

clúm, n.m. feathers,
 down, plumage, also
 clúmac

cnear, n.m., the skin,
 neck, waist.

cnéad, n.f. gen. cné'ce,

pl. cneada, a wound.
cnearda, adj., mild, honest, modest.
cōirij, v. ac., deck, prepare; do cōirijead, past pass. v. were made, arranged, laid out.
cojðce, adv. always, ever.
cōmlijon, v. ac. fulfil, perform, cōmrljionfainn, cond. I would fulfil.
cojn (see cú).
cōjn, adj. just, right.
cōm} adv. so as, equal to, co } prefix, together.
comann, n.m. affection, friendship.
cōmajn, n.f. presence; cuirjm ad' cōmajn, I put in thy presence. (I put on thee).
cōm-and, adj. equally loud, high, with a loud voice; do ġlood ré cōnand a cjon, he shouted as loud as he could.
cōmðajl, n.f. a meeting; fr. cōm and ðajl, a meeting.
cōmrac, n.m. a conflict, a fight, a duel; prop. cōmbnac, fr. cōm and bnac, or bnoic, the arm.
conajb (see cú).

cōmrað, n.m. discourse, conversation.
connaic, v. irr. past, saw, concamar, we saw.
corcur, n.m. gen. corcujn and corcna, purple, red; corcurac, adj.
corn, n.m. gen. corjn and cujn, pl. id. a drinking horn, a cup.
corðjn, n.f. a crown.
cor, n.f. a foot, aijn bonn mo ða cor, on the sole of my two feet.
crað, v. ac. pain, torment, inf, craðað; rjon-crað, lasting torment; ða rjor-craðað, they being eternally tormented.
craann, n.m. gen. craajnn, pl. id. a tree, a mast; caiteamuð craajnn. let us throw or draw lots
craob, n.f. a branch, a bush.
creacð, n.m. or f. gen. and pl. creacða, a wound, sore, scar.
creað } int. pron. what,
creud } what thing (i.e. ca read?
creac } v. ac. shake, flap.
cnoic } v. ac. believe.

crīc, *n.f.* country, territory.

crīon } *ind. adj.* withered,
crīona } old.

croc, *v. ac. inf.* crocāð, hang; aīn crocāð rīor, (*lit.*) on hanging down.

crocāð (*see* croc).

croīðe, *n.m.* a heart.

crōm, *v. ac.* bend, stoop, aʒ crōmāð, bending.

crūaīð, *adj. comp.* crūaīðe, hard, severe, hardy.

crūð, -uīð, *pl.* -uīðe and crūīðe, *n.m.* a horse-shoe.

crūž, *n.m.* shape, figure.

crūīn, *adj.* round.

cú, *n.m.* and *f. gen.* cūīn, or cōīn, *dat.* cūīn, *pl.* cōīn, cūīn, or cōna, *dat. pl.* cōnaīb, a greyhound,

cuač, *n.f. gen.* cuaīce, *pl.* cūača, a curl, a ringlet, na ʒ-cuač ŋ-ōīn, of the curls of gold.

čuaīð, *v. irr. past,* went; čuaðar, I went; čuaīðar, thou didst go; čuaðmar, we went.

čuaðmar, (*see* čuaīð).

cuaīr, *n.m.* a visit, a journey.

čua'ar, *v. ac. irr.* I heard;

čualamar, we heard;

čualadar, they heard.

cuarīuīž, *v. ac.* search, examine; čuarīuīžear, I searched.

čuzam, *prep. pron.* unto me.

čuzaiīn } *prep. pron.* unto
čuzaiīn } us, towards us,
čuzaiīn } from čum.

cūīr, *v. ac. inf.* cūīr, put, send, čūīrear, I put, čūīrreāð, would put, čūīrīīn, *cond.* I would put, na cūīr rīm, put not regard, čūīreamar *past,* we buried, *i.e.* put or set (in the grave.)

cūīr, *n.f. gen.* cūīrte, *pl.* cūīrteanna, a court, a palace.

cūīð, *n.f.* a portion, an čūīð aca, the portion of them (*lit.* at them).

cūīmīž, *v. ac. inf.* -īuīžāð, recollect, remember.

cúl, *n.m.* the back of anything, cúl-baīre, something in reserve.

culaīð, *n.m.* or *f. gen. id.* and culað, *pl.* -ðeāča, apparel, raiment, a suit of clothes.

cum, *n.* order, cúm, in order that, *prep. aspir.* by do understood before it, governs genitive.

cúma } *n.f.* grief, mourn-
cúmaid } ing.

cúmaçtaç } *adj.* power-
cômaçtaç } ful.

cum, *v. n.* cumað, *past pass.* was made; cumam let us make; aꝥ cumað bneuꝥ, making or telling lies.

cúmpa, *indec. adj.* fragrant, perfumed.

cúmdaç, *n.m.* protection, defence; lúppeaç cúmdaꝥ, an armour of defence; a coat of mail.

cumta, *part. adj.* formed, shaped.

cupað, *n.m. gen.* -aꝥð, a champion, a hero; Cupaꝥð na Cpaoꝥbe puaiðe, the Knights of the Red Branch.

Ð' for do.

ða, *num. adj.* two (used when the noun is expressed).

ð'a (*fr.* de or do and a), of or to his, hers, its, or theirs; ð'a taoꝥb, of

her side, concerning her; ð'a ð-tíꝥ, to their country; ð'a luað, speaking of it, to its mentioning, being mentioned.

ð'a (*fr.* de or do and a), of or to which, ð'a b-peacaꝥð rúꝥl, of what the eye has seen.

ðaꝥ, *prep.* by.

ðaꝥl, *n.f.* a meeting; aꝥ tꝥꝥall 'na ðaꝥl, approaching near it.

ðall, *adj.* blind.

ðam, *pr. pron.* to me.

ðan, *n.m.* fate, destiny; tá ré a ꝥ-ðan, it is destined.

ðana, *adj.* bold, impudent.

ðaoꝥ, *adj.* condemned, enslaved.

ðaç, *n.m.* a colour.

ð'aꝥ' for de or do a no (*in past time*), of which, of what; ð'aꝥ' ꝥeallaꝥ, of what I promised.

ðaoꝥ, *adj.* dear in price, precious.

ðe, *pr. pron.* of or off him.

ðe, *prep.* of, off, from; ðe'ꝥ for de an, of the.

ðeaçar, *irr. v. subj. mood*, of teꝥðꝥm, I go (*irr.*)

that I did go; 30
 η-δεα̇α̇ι̇δ̇ ρ̇ε̇, that he
 went.

δεα̇λβ̇ *n.m.* } *gen. δε̇λβ̇ε̇, dat.*
 δε̇λβ̇, *n.f.* } δε̇λβ̇, form,
 shape, ap-
 pearance.

δεα̇λ̇α̇δ̇, *n.m.* radiance,
 refulgence.

δε̇α̇η̇τα̇, *perf. part.* made.

δε̇α̇η̇ } *v. ac. irr.* do, make,
 δε̇υ̇η̇ } *inf. δε̇α̇η̇α̇μ̇, to*
 make.

δε̇υ̇η̇ϕ̇α̇ρ̇, *fut. rel.* will
 make; δε̇υ̇η̇τα̇, *past,*
 made.

δε̇α̇ζ̇, *adj.* good; *always*
precedes the noun and is
joined with it; written
δε̇ι̇ζ̇ usually when next
vowel is e or ι.

δε̇α̇ρ̇ζ̇, *adj. comp.* δε̇ι̇ρ̇ζ̇ε̇,
 red.

δε̇α̇ρ̇ζ̇, *n.m.* red, a red
 colour.

δε̇α̇ρ̇ζ̇-ρ̇ί̇ον̇, *n.m.* red wine
 δε̇α̇ρ̇ (*see δε̇ο̇ρ̇*).

δε̇α̇ρ̇, *adj.* right, south.

δε̇α̇ρ̇, *adj.* nice, handsome,
 pretty, *sup. δε̇ι̇ρε̇.*

δε̇α̇ρ̇-λ̇α̇μ̇, *n.f.* the right
 hand.

δε̇ δ̇', *for δε̇ δ̇ο̇, of thy.*

δε̇ι̇ρ̇ι̇μ̇, *v. irr. ind. 1st*

per. I say, *imp.* α̇β̇α̇ι̇ρ̇,
past δ̇υ̇β̇α̇ι̇ρ̇τ̇.

δε̇ι̇ς̇, *num. adj.* ten.

δε̇έ̇ι̇ζ̇ (*see δε̇α̇ζ̇ and δε̇ι̇α̇ι̇ζ̇*).

δε̇ι̇μ̇ι̇η̇, *adj.* certain; 30
 δε̇ι̇μ̇ι̇η̇, indeed.

δε̇έ̇ι̇η̇, ϕ̇ά̇ η̇-α̇ δε̇έ̇ι̇η̇, for his
 sake; α̇ζ̇ τε̇α̇ε̇τ̇ ϕ̇ά̇μ̇'
 δε̇έ̇ι̇η̇, approaching me.

δε̇μ̇', *pr. pron.*, of my.

δε̇ο̇ } *n.f. obs.* an end, 30
 δε̇ο̇, for ever; ϕ̇ά̇
 δε̇ο̇ι̇ζ̇, finally; 'η̇α̇
 δε̇ο̇ι̇ζ̇ } *or ι̇ον̇η̇ α̇ δε̇ο̇ι̇ζ̇,*
 after him, after
 that (*see δε̇ι̇α̇ι̇ζ̇*).

δε̇ο̇ς̇, *n.f. gen.* δε̇ι̇ζε̇, *pl.*
 δε̇ο̇ς̇α̇, a drink, *cu̇ι̇ι̇η̇*
 δε̇ι̇ζε̇, drinking cups.

δε̇ο̇ρ̇, *n.m. gen.* δε̇ο̇ι̇ρ̇, *pl.*
 δε̇ο̇ρ̇α̇, a drop, a tear.

δε̇ι̇, *pr. pron.* to her; of,
or for her; (δε̇ or δ̇ο̇
and ι̇).

Θ̇ι̇α̇, *gen. Θε̇, n.m.* God.

δε̇ι̇α̇ι̇ζ̇, *n.f. (obs.), α̇ (or ι̇),*
 η̇-δε̇ι̇α̇ι̇ζ̇ after, 'η̇α̇ δε̇ι̇α̇ι̇ζ̇,
or 'η̇α̇ δε̇έ̇ι̇ζ̇, in her wake,
 after her; ι̇ον̇η̇ α̇ρ̇
 η̇-δε̇ι̇α̇ι̇ζ̇, after us (*see*
δε̇ο̇ι̇ζ̇); δε̇ι̇α̇ι̇ζ̇ α̇ η̇ δε̇ι̇α̇ι̇ζ̇,
 after each other.

δε̇ι̇α̇λλ̇α̇ι̇δ̇, } *n.f., a saddle,*
 δε̇ι̇α̇λλ̇α̇ι̇τ̇, } *gen. -δε̇.*

ḡan, *adj.* hasty, eager, vehement.

ḡar, *n.f.* two persons, as an ḡar ban, the two women; ḡar mac, two sons.

ḡob, *pr. pron.* of them, off or from them.

ḡon, *pr. pron.* of us, off or from us.

ḡom, *pr. pron.* of me, off me.

ḡon, *n.m. gen.* ḡn and ḡona, *pl. id.* a shelter, a protection.

ḡneac, *adj.* straight, sure, direct.

ḡr (see ḡar),

ḡultad, *n.m.* refusal.

ḡlaolġ, *n.f.* a tress or lock.

ḡuġ, *adj.* close, thick.

do, *partic. pres.* to verbs, past tense; used occasionally before other tenses, as do ġeabaiu, thou wilt get.

do, *poss. pron.* thy, do ġeacġ, thy coming.

do, *sign of inf.* do luaġ, or aġ luaġ, speaking of.

do, *prep.* to, for, of; do laġaiu, into the presence; do'n to the, ḡoiġce a'r do ló, by

night and by day.

do, (*for a*) *rel. pron.* which.

do, *num.* two (see ḡa).

do b' (see buġ).

doġt, *adj.* close, fast.

doġ' *pr. pron. i.e.*, do do, to thy.

ḡob, *pr. pron.* to them, by them; aġ teacġ ḡob, coming by them, on their coming. (See Dr. O'Donovan, p. 303).

ḡolġ, *n.f.* a fist, a grasp of the hand.

ḡolb, *adj.* sorrowful, sad.

ḡolġ, *adj.* grievous, difficult.

donn, *adj.* brown.

ḡolmġ } *adj. comp.* ḡolmġe
ḡomaġ } deep.

dom', *pr. pron.* to my (from do and mo), of my.

doman, *n.m. gen.* domaiu, the world.

ḡoiġuġ, *v. ac.* darkened; ġun ḡoiġuġ, past, till darkened.

ḡoiġad, *n.m. gen. and pl.* ḡoiġte, a shedding; ḡoiġte deoi, floods of tears.

ḡneac, *n.m.* aspect, countenance.

δρῖτλεαρναḥ, *adj.* sparkling, glittering.

δρῖḡτ, *n.f.* or *m. gen.* δρῖḡτα, dew.

δρῖḡḡ, *n.m.* a back, a ridge; δρῖḡḡ ῖḡḡḡḡ, ridge of a mountain.

δual, *adj.*, customary, usual, due.

δual, *n.m.* a lock of hair, a ringlet.

δúḡaḥ, *adj.* melancholy, gloomy.

δubḡaḡ, *v. ac. irr. past*, I did say; δubḡaḡḡ, thou saidst; δubḡaḡḡ, said (see δeḡḡ).

δubḡḡḡḡaḥ, *adj.* sorrowful.

δuḡḡḡḡaḡḡ, *n.m.* a foliage.

δuḡḡe, *n.m.* a man, a person.

δúḡḡḡ, *pr. pron.* to us.

δuḡḡ, *pr. pron.* to thee.

δúḡḡḡḡ, *v. ac.* awaken; δúḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, *past pass.* was awakened; δúḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, we awoke.

δul, *v. irr. inf.* to go, to depart; aḡ δul, going.

δul, *n.m.* going, a progress.

δún, *n.m. gen. and pl.* δún, a fortress, a castle.

é, *pers. pr.* he, him, it.

eaḥ, *gen. eḡḥ, n.m.* a horse, a steed; ῖḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, a steed; cael-eaḥ, a slender steed.

eaḡḡ, *n.f. gen. and pl.* eaḡḡta, an act, a deed, an exploit.

éaḡḡaḥ, *adj.* deed-doing, renowned.

eaḡ, *pr. pron.* it, from of é, ḡḡ eaḡ, it is; 'ῖeaḡ, yes; generally used for ῖḡ or é as *nom.* to ḡḡ, when a clause of a sentence is the antecedent.

eaḡal, form of eaḡla, *n.f.* fear.

eaḡla, *n.f.*, fear.

eaḡa, *n.f.* a swan.

éḡḡe, *n.m.* armour, cloth, raiment.

éḡḡḡe, *perf. part.* accoutred, clothed.

éḡḡeaḡ, *n.m. gen.* éḡḡḡḡ, *pl.* éḡḡḡe, *dat.* éḡḡḡḡḡ, a learned man, a sage.

eḡḡe, *ind. adj. pron.* other, another.

eḡḡḡ, *n.f.* a deer, a hind.

Éḡḡe, *n.f. gen.* Éḡḡeannḡ, *dat.* Éḡḡḡḡḡ, Ireland.

eḡḡḡḡ, *v. n.* arise.

éḡḡ, *n.f. obs.* a trace; used

only in such words as
 tap éir, after, d'a éir,
 after him.

éirt, *v. ac.* listen, hearken.

eólar, *n.m.* the way,
 knowledge, science.

eun) *n.m. gen. and pl.* éin.
 éan) a bird.

eurzuide, *adj.* ready, soon,
 swift.

Fa } *prep.* under, fa'n lic
 faoi } under the stone, fa
 chead, what for? why?
 facar, *v. irr. (past. subj.*
of c|ð|m), vī facar, I
 did not see; no a
 b-facar, or in what
 thou hast seen; zo
 b-facamap, till we saw;
 nac b-facadap, that
 they did not see.

fada, *adj.* long.

~~fa~~az, *v. ac.* leave, *inf.*,
 fazbail; d' fazap or
 fazbar plan, I left
 safely, I bade farewell;
 fazbailr, thou didst
 leave; tap éir mé d'
 fazbail, after me to
 leave, *i.e.*, after my
 leaving.

faz, *v. irr. inf.* fazail (see
 fuapar), get, find; le

fazail, to be found;
 da b-fazainn-re, if I
 could get; zo b-fazað
 ri, till she could get.

fazað, see faz.

fazail, see faz.

fazbail, (see faz.)

falcir } *n.f.* sight, *irr.*
 feicir } *inf.* of c|ð|m or
 feicim, seeing.

falcim } *v. irr.* I see, also
 feicim } c|ð|m.

falcid } *v. irr (sub. form of*
 feacaid } *c|ð|m)*, saw, has
 seen; nac b-fea-
 caid mē, that
 I did not see.

fajlte, *n.f.* a welcome, a
 greeting; céad fajlte,
 a hundred welcomes.

fajlti. *v. ac.* welcome;
 az fajltiúzað, welcom-
 ing.

fainne, *n.m.* a ring, a
 circle.

fairrui, *adj.* wide.

fam', for faoi mo, under
 my; fam' déin, near
 me.

fa'n, *i.e.* faoi an, under
 the.

fann, *adj.* weak, faint;
 zo fann, weakly; tap
 éir ap laocraid beir zo

ṛann, after our heroes were defeated; ḏ'a 3-claoiḏeam 3o ṛann, they being exhausted weakly.

ṛan, *v. ac.* stay, remain.

ṛanam } *v. a. imp.* let
ṛanamaoiṛ } us stay, remain.

ṛaoi, *prep. pron.*, under him, under it.

ṛaon, *adj.* weak, faint, void.

ṛar, *v. ac.* grow, *inf. id.* a3 ṛar, growing.

ṛat, *n.m.* cause, reason; cṛead ṛat? what cause? why?

ṛatāc, *n.m.* a giant.

ṛeabar, *n.m.* goodness, excellence; aṛṛ ṛeabar, first rate; ḏul a b-ṛeabar, improving.

ṛeact, *n.f.* time, place; a ṇ-aoiṇṛeact le, together with; ḏo'ṇ tṛear ṛeact, for the third time; an ḏara ṛeact, in the second place; ṛeact or ṛeactar an, once upon a time.

ṛeād, *n.f.* length, extent; aṛṛ ṛeād, throughout,

during; ṛeād a ṛē, during his life.

ṛear, *n.m. gen.* ṛiṛ, *pl.* ṛeara, *dat.* ṛearaib, a man, a husband.

ṛearraid, *n.f.* a spindle, a cubit (see lup3).

ṛearz, *n.m.* a grave; ṛearz-laoi, an epitaph.

ṛearr, *adj.* better, *comp.* of. maic.

ṛear (see ṛioṛ).

ṛearḏa, *adv.* henceforth, further on.

ṛearḏa, *n.m.* a feast.

ṛēil (see ṛial).

ṛēin, *emph. pr.* own, self; liom ṛēin, to or with myself.

ṛēinne (see ṛiann).

ṛeicṛid, *v. irr.* will see, *fut. of* cṛidm, ṛeicṛiṛ, thou wilt see.

ṛēidṛi, *ind. n.* power, a possible thing; b' ṛēidṛi, perhaps, *i.e.* it were possible; iṛ ṛēidṛi liom, I can.

ṛeidm, *n.f.* force, need.

ṛeur } *n.m. gen.* ṛēiṛ and
ṛear } ṛeoiṛ, bárr an
ṛēar } ṛeōiṛ, top of the grass.

v. ac. inf. *feucaín*,
feuc } look, behold, view;
feac } *δ'feucaí*, I looked;
feac } *δ'feuc ré*, he look-
 ed.

fiad, *n.m.* a deer.

fiadaíle, *n.f.* a weed, *coll.*
 weeds.

fiarfuiz, *v. ac. inf.* *fi-*
arfuize, ask, inquire; *δ'*
fiarfuizear, I asked.

fiál, *adj.* generous, hospi-
 table, *voc. and gen.*,
féil, *comp.* *féile*.

Fiann, *n.f. gen.* *Féinne*,
Fianna Éireann: the
 body of the Fiann;
 the troops of Fionn col-
 lectively; *Fiann*, one
 of that body; *tar é r*
na b-Fiann, after the
 Fiann.

fiill, *v. ac.* return; *ar fiill*
rí, whether she re-
 turned; *fiillfíð*, *fut.*
 will return.

fiillead, *n.m.* a returning;
n'ar b'fiillead sí, that
 there was no returning
 for her, that she could
 not return.

fíon, *n.m.* wine; *íomad*
fíonta, many wines,
i.e. different kinds of

wine.

Fíonn, *n.m. gen.* *Fíonn*,
 Fíonn Mac Chumhail.

fíonn, *adj. comp.* *fíinne*,
 white, fair; *í r fíinne*
bláç, in bloom, is most
 fair.

fíor, *adj.* true.

fíor-caoín, *comp. adj.*
 truly gentle.

fíor-laoç, *n.m. pl.* *-laoic*,
 a true hero, champion.

fíor, *n. m. gen.* *feara*.
 knowledge; *ta fíor*
aíam, I know; *-δ'a*
fíor, *lit.* to her know-
 ing, to visit her.

fiçcille } *n.f. gen.* *fiçcille*
fiçcill } chess; *aí ímíre*
fiçceall } *fiçcille*, play-
 ing (of) chess.

flaíç, *n.m. gen.* *flaça*, *pl.*
id. and flaíçe, a prince,
 a hero; *ard-flaíç*, a
 high chief.

flaíçear } *n.m. also flaí-*
flaçar } *teannar*,
 Heaven.

flead, *n.f.* a banquet.

fleairí, *n.m. gen.* *fleirí*, a
 wreath, a garland.

flíí } *n.f.* common chick-
flíod } weed.

fluic, *v. a.* wet; *íur fluic*

א בִּוּיִן, till (they)
wet his breast; לא פְּלוּיָהּ,
a wet day.

פְּלוּיָהּ, *n.* enough, plenty.
פֹּד, *n.m.*, *gen.* פֹּדִי, *pl.* *id.*
and פֹּדָא, a turf, a sod,
land.

פֹּד-דוּמִיָּה, *cpd. adj.* sod-
deep. See דוּמִיָּה *v.*

פֹּל, *n.f.* a while; זֹו פֹּל,
for a while, yet.

פֹּלְלִיָּז, *v.ac.*, *inf.* -פֹּלְלִיָּז, *inf.*
shew, reveal, publish.

פֹּלְלִיָּזִי, *n.f.* help, relief.

פֹּלְלִיָּזִי, *n.m.*, *gen.* -פֹּלְלִיָּזִי
violence, oppression.

פֹּלְלִיָּז, see פֹּלְלִיָּז.

פֹּלְלִיָּז, *n.m.*, *gen.* פֹּלְלִיָּז and
פֹּלְלִיָּז, the hair of the
head; אָז פֹּלְלִיָּז פֹּלְלִיָּז,
tearing hair.

פֹּלְלִיָּז, *v.ac.* hide, cover;
פֹּלְלִיָּז, *inf.* and *pres.*
part.; אָז פֹּלְלִיָּז א בִּוּיָּז,
covering her shoes.

פֹּלְלִיָּז, *n.m.*, *gen.* -פֹּלְלִיָּז,
delight, pleasure, long-
ing; a tune.

פֹּלְלִיָּז, *conj.* yet, moreover,
as yet, still.

פֹּלְלִיָּז, *n.m.*, *gen.* פֹּלְלִיָּז,
pl. פֹּלְלִיָּז, a shower;
פֹּלְלִיָּז דֵּוּר, showers of
tears.

פֹּלְלִיָּז } *v.ac. inf.* פֹּלְלִיָּז-
פֹּלְלִיָּז } פֹּלְלִיָּז, pro-
claim, announce.

פֹּלְלִיָּז, *n.f.*, *gen.* -פֹּלְלִיָּז, *pl.*
פֹּלְלִיָּז, sound, a noise,
sound of the voice.

פֹּלְלִיָּז, *v.ac. irr.* (*past*
tense of פֹּלְלִיָּז), did get,
find; פֹּלְלִיָּז פֹּלְלִיָּז,
I won regard; פֹּלְלִיָּז
בֹּר, found death (*died*).

פֹּלְלִיָּזִי, *v.ac.*, *inf.* פֹּלְלִיָּז-
פֹּלְלִיָּז, deliver, redeem.

פֹּלְלִיָּז (2nd form of פֹּלְלִיָּז), am.
is, are; פֹּלְלִיָּז, I am;
פֹּלְלִיָּז, we are; פֹּלְלִיָּז,
they are; אָז פֹּלְלִיָּז?
whether am I? וְאָז פֹּלְלִיָּז
or וְאָז פֹּלְלִיָּז, is not; זֹו
פֹּלְלִיָּז פֹּלְלִיָּז, that he is;
See וְאָז 'ל.

פֹּלְלִיָּז, *pr. pron.* under us.

פֹּלְלִיָּז, *v.ac.*, *inf.* פֹּלְלִיָּז
endure, suffer, פֹּלְלִיָּז-
פֹּלְלִיָּז, they suffer; וְאָז
פֹּלְלִיָּז פֹּלְלִיָּז, which
they do not suffer.

פֹּלְלִיָּז, *pr. pron.* under me

'פֹּלְלִיָּז for אָז.

'פֹּלְלִיָּז (for אָז א) *prep.* and
pron. at his, (also וְאָז
and וְאָז)'פֹּלְלִיָּז, speak-
ing of him, her, or it.

ḡab, *v. ac., inf.* ḡabail, take, seize, *idiom*, go, come; do ḡabamar ar ḡ-cead, we took our leave; do ḡabar buid-eacar leir an ríḡ, I gave thanks to the king; do ḡab ionḡantar Fionn, wonder seized Fionn.

ḡabail, *n.f., gen.* -ala, a taking; air mo ḡabail dam, on going of me (*see* ḡab).

ḡabra, *p. n. m.* Gabhra, where the *Fianna Eireann* were defeated by Cormac Mac Airt, after which their power declined. (A place near the Boyne in Meath, or Garristown, Co. Dublin).

ḡac, *indec. adj. pron.* each, every.

ḡadar, *n.m., gen. and pl.* -air, a dog, a hunting-dog, a beagle.

ḡair, *n.f., gen.* ḡaire, *pl.* ḡairra, a shout, an outcry; trí ḡairra ḡrionn, three shouts of merriment; -ḡuil, of weeping.

ḡaire, *n.m., gen. id.* a laugh, laughter.

ḡairm, *n.f., gen.* ḡairma, *pl. id.* and -manna, a calling, vocation, title, invocation, praise; (*popularly*) esteem, reputation.

ḡairḡe, *n.f.* prowess, valour, bravery.

ḡairḡeac, } *n. m., gen.*
ḡairḡideac, } -airḡ and
ḡairḡeadaic, } -irḡ, *pl.*
-airḡe and -irḡe, a warrior, a hero; a ríḡ-ḡairḡeadaic, O kingly hero.

ḡan, *prep.* without.

ḡaoḡal, ḡaoḡdeal, ḡae-deal, ḡairdeal *n.m., gen.* -ail, *pl.* -ail and -deala, a Gael, an Irishman, or a Highland Scot.

ḡaoḡ, *n.f., gen.* ḡaoḡte, *pl.* ḡaoḡa, the wind.

ḡarb, *adj., comp.* ḡairbe, rough.

ḡarb-ḡliaic, *see* ḡleo and ḡliaic.

ḡairra, *see* ḡair.

ḡarda, *indec. adj.* clever, skilful, gallant, spruce.

ḡeabaid, *v. ac. irr. fut.* will get, find; (*imp.*

բաշ) ; շեաձալի, (2nd)
thou wilt get ; ծօ շեա-
ձալի ւալմ, thou
wilt get leave from me.

շեաձալի, see շեաձալծ.

շեաշ, see շեւշ.

շեալ, *adj.*, *comp.* շլե, fair,
white ; իր շլե, is fairer,
fairest (*pres.*) ; Բա շլե,
was fairer, fairest (*past*)

շեալ-շնե, see շնե.

շեալ, *v.a.*, *inf.* -լեամալի,
promise ; *past emph.*
շեալար-րա, I myself
promised ; ծ'ար շեալար
of what I promised ;
մար շեալ ալի, because
of.

շեան, *n.m.*, *gen.* -նա, favour
fondness ; affection,
adj. loving, lovely.

շեար, *n.m.*, *pl.* -րա, obliga-
tions, bonds, spells ;
բաօլ շեարայծ արալծե,
under strict obliga-
tions.

շեյբեած, *v. ac. irr. cons.*
past. (*imp.* բաշ) used to
get ; շեյծինն (*1st. pers.*)
մար շեյծինն, as I was
wont to get.

շեյծինն, see շեյբեած.

շեւշ, *n.f.*, *gen.* շեւշե, *pl.*
շեւշա, a branch, an

arm, a member ; ծե
Բրիշ մօ շեւշ, by the
strength of my arms.

շեւր *adj.*, *comp.* շեւրե, *pl.*
շեւրա, keen, sharp.

շլծ, *conj.*, though, al-
though. See իօմ.

շլօրտա, *n.m.* a girth, a band

շլաւ, *v. ac.*, *inf.* -ւած,
take ; 'նա շլաւ, than
(the steed) took ; ծօ
շլաւար շլիրե, I grew
weary.

շլաւե, see շլան.

շլան, *adj.*, *comp.* շլաւե,
pl. շլանա, clean, pure,
clear ; շլան իլան, due
west ; շլան իւլծ, clear
level ; Բա շլաւե իշալ,
most clear in radiance.

շլար, *adj.*, green, *comp.*
and *gen. f.* շլաւրե, *dat.*
f. շլաւր, *pl.* շլարա ; շօ
Կ-Երրորդ շլաւր, to green
Erin.

շլեան, *n.m.*, *gen.* շլեանա
and շլին, *pl.* շլեանտա,
a valley, a glen.

Շլեան-ան-իմօլ, *cpd. p.n.*
the valley of the
thrush, now Glena-
smol, near Dublin.

շլեւրե, *adj.* chosen, select,
good ; also glittering.

žleo } *n.m.* noise, tumult
žlīač } strife; žarīb-žlīač
rough conflict.

žleur, *v.a., inf. id.* prepare,
arrange ; do žleur-
amar oṣṣaṣṣ, we got
ourselves ready (*i.e.* for
the journey) ; do
žleurar, I prepared.

žlōṣ, *n.f., gen.* žlōṣe,
glory.

žlōṣ, *n.m., gen.* -ōṣ, speech
noise ; do žlōṣ žuč-
biṣṣ, in sweet-voiced
speech.

žnaoṣ, *n.f., the counte-*
nance, grace, endear-
ment.

žnač, *n.m., gen.* -ča, *pl. id.*
and -čaḍe, custom,
manner ; de or do žnač,
adv., always, usually ;
mar buḍ žnač, as usual.

žné, *n.f.* countenance, ap-
pearance ; žeal - žné,
bright countenance ;
žné žean, loving coun-
tenance.

žnīḍim, *see* ṣīm.

žnīom, *n.m., gen.* -ma, *pl.*
id., -mra and -marča,
action, an exploit, an
act, a deed.

žnūr, *n.f., gen.* -re, coun-

tenance, aspect ; 'na
žnūr, in her face.

žnūr, *n.m., pl.* žnūr, a
moan, a neigh ; žnūraḍ,
žnuaraḍḍil, lowing.

žo, *conj.* that, *prep.* till,
until, unto, to, with ;
no žo, until ; žo ḍ-ṣī,
unto ; žon-a, with their :
sign prefixed to adjec-
tives to form adverbs ;
žo řjor, truly ; *par. be-*
fore verbs, that ; žo
m-ba, that it was or
may be.

žō, *n.m.,* deceit, false-
hood ; žan žō, without
guile, in truth.

žorṣ, *n.m., the colour*
blue ; de žorṣ ūṣ, of
fresh blue.

žorṣ, *adj., comp.* žurṣe,
pl. žorṣa, blue.

žorṣ-ṣorža, *see* ṣorža.

žraḍ, *n.m.,* love ; řjor-
žraḍ, lasting love.

žraṣ, *n.f., gen.* žraṣač,
hideousness, abhor-
rence ; ba mō žraṣ,
most hideous.

žnar, *n.m.* grace, favour ;
ṣḍ na vžnar, king
of grace.

žnaržaṣ, *n.m.* a contest ;

compare *τρεαρζαρ*.

ἡρεανη, *n.m.*, *gen.* *ἡρηη*,
merriment, exultation,
joy; *μεγ-ἡρεανη*, great
pleasure. (See *ἡαιη*.)

ἡρεαντα, *part. adj.*
carved, embossed, neat;
βα ἡρεαντα κλῶδ, of
chiselled mould.

ἡρηη, see *ἡρηαν*.

ἡρηαν, *n.f.*, *gen.* *ἡρηηνε*,
dat. *ἡρηη*, the sun;
ἀμῆρς ἡρηηνε, a
glimpse of the sun;
ἥ'η ὑἡρηη, under the
sun; *μαρ ἂν ὑἡρηη*,
like the sun.

ἡρηανῶν, *n.m.*, *gen. and pl.*
-ῶη, a royal seat, a
bower, a sunny spot, a
summer house.

ἡρηαν-βαν, *cpd. n.f.* a
bright-faced woman,
lit. a sun-woman.

ἡρηανῆς, *adj.* sunny.

ἡρηη, see *ἡρεανη*.

ἡρηη, *adj.*, *comp.* *-ηνε*,
beautiful. elegant.

ἡρηας, *n.m.* } a cheek.
ἡρηαις, *n.f.* }

ἡρηας, *v. ac.* pray, *ἡρηας*
cond. *δο ἡρηας*, I
would pray.

ἡρη, *n.m.*, *gen.* *ἡρη* and

ἡρη, *pl. id.* weeping.

ἡρη, *prep.* until, *conj.*
that, *par.* before verbs,
form of *ἡο* with
past time or in emphatic
assertion; *ἡρη ἂν εἰδ*,
that it is; *ἡρη με*, that
it is I. See *ἡο*.

ἡρη, *n.m.*, *gen.* *ἡρηας*, *pl. id.*
and *ἡρηανῶν*; *δε ἡρη*,
with a voice; *καοῖν-ἡρη*,
gentle voice.

ἡρη-βηηη, *cpd. adj.* sweet-
voiced, melodious.

ἡ, *pers. pron.* she, her, it.
ἡ, *prep.*, see *α*.

ἡας, *pers. pron.* they,
them.

ἡανῶν, *n.m.*, *gen. and pl.*
-ῶη, iron; *ἡανῶν*,
gen. used as an adjective,
(made) of iron.

ἡαν, *v. ac.*, *inf.* *ἡαναις*,
ask, demand; *δ'ἡαναις*
εἰδ, I asked leave.

ἡ } *n.f.* balm, a remedy.
ἡ }

ἡ, *prep.* between, *conj.*
both.

ἡρεανη } *n.m.*, *gen.* *-ηη*,
ἡρηανη } hell; *α ἡ*
ἡρεανη δαον, in hell
condemned.

- 1m1ol } *n.m., gen. and pl.*
 1meal } -1l, a border, an
 edge (see bō1d).
 1m11, *v. ac., inf.* 1m11τ,
 play (see 11čēall).
 1m11τ, *n.f., gen. and pl.*
 1m1orčā, play, a game.
 1mčēāčτ, *n.f., gen.* -āčτā,
 going, departure, a
 progress, proceeding.
 1mč1ž, *v.n., inf.* 1mčēāčτ,
 go, depart; δ' 1mč1ž
 uā1τ, who went from
 thee; āž 1mčēāčτ uā1m
 going from me.
 1n, see ā and ānn.
 1nžēan } *n.f., gen.* 1nž1ne,
 1nž1n } *pl.* 1nžēana, a
 daughter, a virgin; ā
 1nžēan blā1č, O bloom-
 ing virgin; Ž11anan
 na n-1nžēan, the ladies'
 bower; caom-1nžēan
 gentle daughter.
 1nn, *pers. pron.* we, us.
 1nneorad, see 1nn1r.
 1nn1r, *v. ac., inf.* 1nn11n,
 1nnre and 1nn11n, tell,
 declare; 1nn11m, I tell;
 1nn1reap, I told; 1nne-
 orad, *fut.* I will tell;
 1nn111r, *past. (2nd pers.)*
 thou didst tell.
 1nnze, *pr. pron.* in her,
 in it, there (see ānn).
 1omad, *n.m., gen.* -ā1d,
 many, much; 1omad
 1eod, many jewels.
 1omā1bā1d, *n.f., gen.* -še,
 dispute, controversy.
 1omđa } *indec. adj.,* many,
 1oma } much; 1omđa
 leābā1, many a book.
 1on } an *intens. prefix*, fit,
 1n } proper, suitable.
 1onā, also 1nā and 'nā,
conj., than.
 1onad } *n.m., gen. and pl.*
 1onnad } -ā1d, a place;
 'nā h-1onad, in her or
 its place.
 1onann } *adj. (no comp.)*
 1onnan } equal, same;
 n1 h-1onann 11n, that
 is not a like case; do
 b' 1onnan deā1nad δ1,
 the radiance of her was
 equal, &c.
 1onžāntar, *n.m., gen. and*
pl. -τā1r, a wonder, sur-
 prise, a marvel.
 1oun (or ānn, *which sec*)
prep. in; 1onnam, in me.
 1onnap, in our; 1onna,
 ānn ā or 'nā, in his,
 hers, its, their.

ionh̄a, *pr. pron.* in them.

īoral, *adj.* low ; ōr īriol, lowly, privately ; compare ōr and.

īr, *assert. verb.* it is : *sec. form* ab, *perf.* ba or buð, *fut.* būr, *cond.* bað or buð ; īr mian ljom, I desire ; īr doiłiž ljom, I think it sad ; īr ē reo, this is : used as a sign of superlative ; īr mō, greatest ; īr feann, best.

real } see īc̄r̄al
īriol }

īrliž, *v. ac., inf.* īrliūžad, humble, abase, lower ; ð īrliž an t-anfað, the storm abated.

la, *n.m., gen.* lae, laoi, *dat.* lō, *pl.* laete, laeða, laite, a day ; ðo lō, by day ; aīr amanc laoi, at peep of day ; la ð'a, a day of (those on) which, &c.

labair, *v. ac., inf.* -īrt, speak.

laž, *adj., comp.* laize, *pl.* laža, weak, faint.

laizean, *p.n.m., gen.* -žin,

the province of Leinster

lam, *n.f., gen.* laime, *dat.*

laim, *pl.* lama, *dat.*

lamaið, a hand ; ðan

an laim rin, by that

hand ; lam aīr laim,

hand to hand ; ðo

beijum mo lam, I give

my hand ; aīr laim,

in bonds, captive.

lan, *adj., comp.* laine, *pl.*

lana, full, complete (*in*

composition, full, suffi-

ciently) : ra or raoi lan-

riúbal, in full chase ;

lan-réim, full course ;

žo lan-úr, full freshly,

&c. ; raoi lan-buaid,

in (*under*) full victory.

lan-blaç, *n.m.* full bloom.

lan-buaid, see lan.

lan-doçt, *cpd. adj.* full

fast, sudden.

lan-dúbaç, *adj.* full melan-

choly, gloomy.

lan-mōr, *cpd. adj.* very

great.

lan-réim, see lan.

lan-riúbal, see lan.

lan-úr, see lan.

laoc, *n.m., gen.* laoiç, *pl.*

id. and laocna, a hero ;

rijož-laoc, kingly war-

rior.

λαοῦραιδ, *n.m. pl.* a band of heroes. See *φανη*.

λαοζ, *n.m., gen. λαοιζ*, a calf; *céad laoz*, a hundred calves.

λαοι, see *lá*.

λαοιδ } *n.f., gen. -δε, pl.*

λαοι } *δτε, and -δεαηηα*, a lay, a poem.

λαρ, *n.m., gen. λαρη*, the midst, the floor; *α λαρ*, in the midst; *αρη λαρ*, laid low on the ground.

λαρ, *v.ac. and n., inf. -αδ*, light, shine, blaze, kindle.

λαταρη, *n.f.* presence, company; *α λαταρη*, in presence (of); *δο λαταρη* to the presence of; *αμ λαταρη*, before me.

le, *prep.* with, by, to.

leaba } *n.f., gen. leabta*,

leapa } *pl. leapača and leapčaca*, a bed; *leapčaca clúid*, warm beds (beds of patchwork).

leabap, *n.m., gen. and pl. -αρη*, a book.

leac, *n.f., gen. lejce*, *pl. leaca*, a flag, a stone; *leac μαρμουρη*, a flag of marble.

leact } *n.m., gen. -čta*,
leacda } *pl. -čtaijze*, a monument, a grave stone.

leaζ, *v.a., inf. -ζαδ*, lay, throw down: *μα leaζαρη τριοιζ*, if thou layest a foot.

leaζαρη, see *leaζ*.

lean *v.ac., inf. leanamari* follow, continue; *lean αρη δο ρζεul*, continue (on) thy story; *lean δε*, persevere.

leapčaca, see *leaba*.

leap, *n.m., gen. λιρ*, the sea; *ταρ leap*, beyond the sea.

leat, *pr. pron.* with, by, or to thee.

leatan, *adj., comp. lejčne*, *dat. f. leatari*, broad.

lej, *pr. pron.* with her.

lejce, see *leac*.

lejζ, *v. ac., inf. lejzean*, let, allow, leave; *lejζ δε* give over, desist; *lejζ αρ*, let out; *lejζmíd δε*, let us leave off; *δο lejzeadap*, they gave, they let.

lejme, *n.f., gen. -me*, *pl. -meaηηα*, a leap, a

spring; do b'fearr
léim, best in bounding;
see aip.

léin, see loc léin.

léine, *n.f.*, *gen. id. pl.*
léinteaca, a shirt, a
linen garment; léine
rriól, a shirt of satin.

léin, *obs. adj.*; *adv.* go léin,
all; uile go léin, alto-
gether, entirely.

léin, *adj.*, *comp.* léine,
clear, plain; nac léin
linn, which is not clear
to us.

leir *prep.* (before a vowel)
by, see le.

leir, *pr. pron.* with or by
him or it; lem', *pr.*
pron. poss. with or by
my.

leo, *pr. pron.* with them;
nion b' fêidil leo, they
could not.

leor } *adj.*, (*no comp.*)
lór } enough; go leor,
in plenty; go leor
djob, many of them.

leun, *n.m.*, *gen.* léin, woe,
affliction; mo leun éí
—uaim, 'tis my woe
that you are going
from me.

la, *n.* a stone, a flagstone.

la, *indec. comp adj.*
more, more numerous.

laçt } *n. obs.* a number,
laðaçt } a quantity; (an)

laçt flait and, the
number of high princes,

See la, more.

lic, see leac.

linn, *pr. pron.* with or
by us.

lioç } see leac.
laç }

liom, *pr. pron.* with me;
liom-ra, *emph.* éirt liom
listen to me; do taitim
liom, to fall by me;
zid doilb liom, though
I think it sad.

lion, *v. ac.*, *inf.* -að, fill;
lionta de, filled with
(of); lionta beoir, full
of beer; lionta d'óil,
filled (decorated, shot)
with gold.

lionta, see lion.

ló, see la.

lçct, *n.f.*, *gen. and pl.*
lçcta, a fault, a crime,
a flaw; zan aon lçct.
without fail (without
any fault.)

loc léin, *n.m.*, *gen.* loca
léin, *Loch Lein*, the
Lakes of Killarney;

chiefly applied to the upper lake—the lake of Lean of the white teeth, a celebrated Danaan artificer.

lompad, *n.m., gen. and pl. -paδ, a fleece; zo n-a lompaiδ oir, with their golden fleeces.*

lompac, *adj. comp. -paiže pl. -pac, bright, shining, glittering.*

luaδ, *see luaδ.*

luaδad, *see luaδ.*

luaδ, *v. ac., inf. luaδ, mention, speak of; a luaδ, its mentioning; nior luaδad mé, I was not spoken of (betroted).*

luaite, *see luaite.*

luaite, *adj., comp. luaite, quick, swift.*

luēt, *coll. n.m., people; luēt an dúir, the folk of the fortress; luēt zairze, men of valour.*

luδ, *v. n., inf. luδe or luize, lie, lean; luidear I inclined.*

lúpeac, *n.m., or f. gen. -piz and -pize, pl. -peaca, a suit of mail, armour. See cúmdac.*

lurz } *n.m. a shank;*
lurza } *lurza céacta, a plough-tail; lurz-peairad (lurz, a leg, a shank; peairad, a spindle) n.f., a spindle-pole.*

lút, *n.m., gen. lúit and lúta nimbleness, agility; air lút, in strength, with speed.*

lút, *adj. nimble, active.*

lútza } *n.m. gen. -aie*
luaitezaie } *gladness, mirth, joy.*

2h' *for mo, my; m'inzean féir, my own daughter. má, conj., if; má'r ann a ta, if 'tis there that is.*

mac, *n.m., gen. mic and meic, voc. a mic, pl. maca, a son; mo mac féir, my own son; mac leabair, copy of a book.*

macaom, *n.m., gen. -aom, pl. id. and -aoma, a child, a young man; macaom-mhá, a young woman.*

máz, *n.m., gen. máize and máza, pl. máza, a field, a plain.*

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ma}|\delta|\eta \\ \text{wa}|\delta\text{ean} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{n. f., gen.} \\ \text{ma}|\delta|\eta\text{e,} \\ \text{the morn-} \\ \text{ing; a}|\eta\text{ ma}|\delta|\eta, \text{ in the} \\ \text{morning.} \end{array}$

$\text{ma}|\zeta\text{dean, n.f., gen. -}\delta|\eta\text{e,}$
pl. -deana, a maiden.

$\text{ma}|\eta, \text{ v.n., inf. ma}|\eta\text{ca}|\eta$
and ma}|\eta\text{ea}|\text{cdu}|\eta, \text{ live,}
exist, survive; do
ma}|\eta|\eta, \text{ past. thou}
didst live; dā ma}|\eta\text{ea}|\delta
or ma}|\eta\text{rea}|\delta, \text{ if lived}
(cond.); an' ma}|\eta \text{ (rel.}
past.) who lived; an'
ma}|\eta, \text{ (inter. past.)}
whether lived; na}|\text{ca}|\eta
or na}|\text{'}\eta \text{ ma}|\eta, \text{ which}
did not live; that may
or might not live;
whether lived not?

$\text{ma}|\eta\text{ea}|\delta, \text{ see ma}|\eta.$

$\text{ma}|\eta\zeta, \text{ n.f., gen. -}\zeta\text{e, woe,}$
pity.

$\text{ma}|\eta\text{e, n.f. beauty, come-}$
liness, grace.

$\text{ma}|\eta\text{ea}|\text{c, adj., comp. -a}|\zeta\text{e}$
pl. -a}|\text{ca, beautiful.}

$\text{ma}|\zeta, \text{ adj., gen. m. ma}|\zeta,$
f. ma}|\zeta\text{e, comp. v}|\eta\text{or}
re}|\text{a}|\eta\eta, \text{ sup. }|\eta\text{ re}|\text{a}|\eta\eta,
good; an-ma}|\zeta, rā\text{-}
ma}|\zeta, \text{ very good; }|\eta\text{-}
ma}|\zeta, \text{ exceeding good,}

excellent.

$\text{mala, n.f., gen. id. pl.}$
-la}|\delta\text{e, a brow, an eye-}
brow.

$\text{mao}|\delta, \text{ v. ac., inf. mao}|\text{-}$
deam, boast, grudge.

$\text{mao}|\delta\text{eam, n.m., gen. -}\delta\text{te,}$
boasting, joy, grudg-
ing.

$\text{maol, adj., comp. maol,}$
bald, hornless.

$\text{maor, n.m., gen. and pl.}$
 $\text{maor}|\eta, \text{ a steward; de}$
 $\text{na maor}|\eta \text{ (for maor-}$
 $\text{a}|\text{b}), \text{ of the stewards.}$

$\text{ma}|\eta \text{ conj. as, even as, prep.}$
as for, like to; ma}|\eta \text{ a,}
adv. where; ma}|\eta \text{ ala}
a}|\eta\text{ } \acute{\text{c}}\text{u}|\eta\eta, \text{ like a swan}
on a wave; ma}|\eta \text{ a}
 $\acute{\text{c}}\text{e}|\eta\text{le (lit. as its fellow)}$
in like manner, like-
wise; ma}|\eta \text{ an } \zeta\text{-ceudna}
(as the same), id.; }|\eta\text{}
 $\text{ma}|\eta \text{ cuad}|\eta, \text{ thus I}$
went; ma}|\eta \text{ } \acute{\text{c}}\text{e}|\eta\text{le, as a}
spouse; ma}|\eta \text{ ro, ma}|\eta
 $\text{r}|\eta, \text{ ma}|\eta \text{ r}|\acute{\text{u}}\text{d, so; ma}|\eta$
 $\text{r}|\eta\text{ de, accordingly,}$
however; ma}|\eta \text{ aon le,}
together with.

$\text{ma}|\eta\text{a}|\text{c, n.m., gen. id. and}$
 $\text{-a}|\zeta, \text{ the morrow; a}$
 $\text{ma}|\eta\text{a}|\text{c, adv. to-morrow;}$

ap̃ na māpač, on the
morrow ; la čap̃ na
māpač, the day after
to-morrow (*anc. bāpač,*
ap̃ a mbāpač.)

map̃b, *v. ac., inf.* aḡ,
kill, slay ; map̃baḡ
(*past. pass.*) was slain.

map̃baḡ, *n.m., gen.* -bča,
killing, murder.

map̃cač, *n.m., gen.* -aḷž,
pl. -aḷže, a rider ; a
horseman (*from map̃c,*
a horse, obs.) ; map̃cač
djan. a *hard* rider.

map̃c-ṣluaž, *n.m.* a caval-
cade, *see map̃cač and*
ṣluaž.

map̃mun, *n.m., gen.* -uṣp,
marble.

Map̃c, *n.m., gen.* Map̃ca,
the month of March ;
ḡaoč Map̃ca, March
wind.

mē, *pers. pron.* I, me (*see*
mipe) ; mē pēṣ, my-
self.

meaḡap̃ } *n.f., gen.* -m̃pač
meam̃ap̃ } m e m o r y,
(*put for the senses.*)

meaḡačan, *n.m.* (*and an*
inf. form of meaḡuḷž),
weight.

meaḡpač } *adj. comp.* -aḷže
meḡpeač } merry, joyous ;
ba meḡpeač ḡúṣṣ, we
were merry.

meaḡuḷž, *v. a., inf.* -uḡaḡ,
and -ačan, weigh, ba-
lance.

meal, *see mīl.*

meanam̃pač } *adj., comp.*
meanm̃pač } -aḷže, mag-
nanimous, high-spirited.

meap̃, *adj., comp.* mipe,
merry, sprightly, ac-
tive, lively ; ba mipe
lúč, most lively (*as re-*
gards) activity ; ṣp mipe
a ṣḡleo, most active in
strife.

meač } *n.m., decay.*
meačad } withering.

mēḡ, *n.f. gen.* mēḡe, quan-
tity, number, size ; aṣm̃
mēḡ, inasmuch ; ca
mēḡ, how much ?

mēṣ, *n.f., gen.* mēṣe,
mind, disposition ; a
mēṣ, in mind.

meṣb, *adj., comp.* -be,
slow, spiritless, tedious.

meud } *n.m., gen. and pl.*
mēad } mēḡ, size, great-
ness, *see mēḡ* ; aṣp̃
ṣaṣp̃ṣ mēḡ, on seeing

the size ; 'cia meud,
how much ? d'a meud,
of what size soever,
though great.

mian, *n.m., gen. and pl.*
-na, a wish, desire ; zo
m-bad ē mo mian, that
it would be my wish.

ml, *n.f., gen.* meala,
honey ; bēlīn meala,
little mouth of honey.

mīle, *n.m., gen. id. pl.*
mīlze, a thousand.

mīlīr, *adj., comp.* mīlre,
sweet, flattering ; do
mīlīr-beoīl (-bēīl) of
thy sweet mouth. See
blāz.

mīlīr-beoīl, see mīlīr.

mīlre, see mīlīr.

mīn, *adj., comp. and pl.*
mīne, smooth, fine ; a
nḡleanntaīb mīne, in
smooth-sloped valleys.

mīn-mūīr, see mūīr

mīonn, *n.m.,* a diadem, a
coronet.

mīonn-ījoḡḡa, see mīonn
and ījoḡḡa.

mīpe, *n.f.,* frolic ; aīr
mīpe, in a frolic. See
meap.

mīre, (merī) *pers. pron.*
emph. I, myself.

mīḡḡ, *n.f. (used only in*
this form), a proper
time ; īr mīḡḡ dūīn,
it is time for us.

mīā, *gen. and pl. of* bean,
(which see) a woman ;
dat. sing. mīaoī, *pl.*
mīāīb ; na h-ōḡ-mīā, of
the young woman.

mīāīb, see bean and mīā.

mīaoī, see bean and mīā.

mo, *poss. pron.* my.

mō, see mōīr.

mōḡamāīl, *adj.,* gentle,
courteous, modest.

moīll *n.f., gen. -le,* delay ;

maīll *ḡan moīll,* shortly ;

ḡan aon moīll, without
any delay.

mo nuap, *interj.,* alas !
nuap, *obs.* woe (*lit.* my
woe).

mōīr, *adj., gen. m. mōīr. f.*

mōīre, *comp.* mō anīl

mōīde, great, large,

big ; nīor mō, more ;

īr mō, greatest, most ;

buḡ mōīr ē, it was great ;

ba mō, greatest (*past*) ;

nīḡ ba mō, (*past*) what
was more.

moīān, *n.m., gen. -āīn,*

many, much ; moīān

bīḡ, much food ; moīān

ծաօյնեաճ, many people.

մօր-ժնւոյնիսձաճ, *epd.*
n.m., gen. and pl. -լէ՛ճե,
a great gathering.

մօր-ճմա, great grief,
see ճմա.

մօր-լոջ, *see* լուս.

մւյն, *v.a., inf.* մւնաճ,
teach ; *fut.* մւնիճ
ճամ, he will teach me.

մւյն, *n.f., gen.* մւնե, *pl.*
-լծե, the back, the neck
and shoulders.

մւյնիճ, *see* մւյն.

մւյն, *n.f., gen.* մառա, the
sea ; մօր-մւյն, great
sea ; շրեւն-մւյն,
strong sea ; մյն-մւյն,
smooth, calm sea.

մոնա, *conj.* (մա and մա)
unless, if not ; մոնա
ծ-շւիշիճ իմ, if he
shall not fall by me.

Մ, for մ, the, and մ,
whether ; ծո'ն, to the,
ո'ն, or whether.

մա, *see* մ.

մա, *conj.* (form of լոնա)
than.

մա, *neg. par., sign of imp.*
do not, let not.

մա (for մ or լոնա) in

her, in his, in their,
'մա (for մա) in which,
in what ; ո'մա ե-
րաւար բօր, or in what
thou hast seen yet.

մա, *see* մ.

մար, *see* մ.

մա՛, *neg. rel. pron., who*
not, that not, *int.*
whether not ; եւնա՛,
almost ; մա ծ-շւի,
which (he) gave not ;
մա՛ շա՛ճ ծւի, that
(there is) not a coming
for thee.

մա՛ն, *neg. rel. or inter.*
pron. (with past tense),
who not, that not,
whether not, from մա՛
and ո. *See* մա'ն and
մար.

մալեա՛, *adj., comp.* -լէ,
shameful ; շիճ մա'ն
մալեա՛, though 'twas
not shameful.

մամալծ } *n.m. and f., gen.*
մամա } մամաճ, *pl.*
մամե, an enemy ;
նարտ մամաճ, strength
of enemies.

մամ, *n.m., gen. and pl.*
մամ, a saint ; լուսէ
մամ, hosts of saints.
մամեա, *indec. adj.* holy,

sanctified, sainted.

hā'p, that not, that may not, that it was not, whether not, (see hācāp); that there was not; ʒið hā'p hāipeac, though 'twas not shameful; hā'p čeačt duɪɾ, lest there be not a coming for thee.

'hāp *pr.pron.poss.* in our; (for ionh āp).

heac, *ind. pron.* one, any one, some one.

hēal } *n.m., gen. hēɪl, pl.*
neul } hēalɾa, a trance,
a slumber.

heam, *neg. prefix*, un or in.
heanhɾōʒ, *n.f., gen. -ōɪʒe,*
pl. ōʒa, a nettle.

heapɾ, *n.m., gen. heɪpɾ,*
strength, power.

heɪm-hið, *n.m., gen. id. and*
-heɪte, nought, no-thing.

neul } *n.m., gen. hēɪl, pl.*
neull } neulɾa, a cloud;
aʒ amānc na
neul, viewing the
clouds.

hī, *neg. par.* not; hī fɪor
dam, it is not known
to me.

hiām, *n. obs.* lustre, bright-ness.

hiām čionn ōɪp, *p. n. f.*
Niamh (*the shining one*)
of the head of gold
(*used for adj.*), golden-
haired Niamh.

hiām, *adj.* bright, shin-
ing; hiām-bɾaɾ ōɪða, a
lustrous golden mantle.

hið, *n.m., gen. id. and*
heɪte, *pl. heɪte, gen.*
-čeað, a thing, a mat-
ter, an affair.

hī'l, for hī fɪul or hī
b-fɪul, is not; hī'l fɪor
aʒam. or hī'l a fɪor
aʒam, I do not know.
See fɪul.

hīm, also ʒhiðim, ʒhīm,
v. irr. I do, I make;
hac hʒhīm do luač
which I make no men-
tion of.

hior, *neg. par.* from hī
and ho, with past tense,
not, 'twas not; hior
b' fada, 'twas not long;
hior ɪhɪɪɪɪɪɪ, thou didst
not tell.

hior (*i.e. hið ɪɾ, a thing*
which is), *sign of comp.*
hior mō, more, greater;

n̄jor fēājn, better: n̄j
ba, *in past time.*

no, *conj.*, or, nor, other-
wise; no zo, until.

noč, *rel. pron.* who, which;
noč jr fē|ðjn, which is
possible. See fē·ðjn.

nočz } *v. ac., inf.* -zað
nočzu·z̄ } or -užað, re-
veal, disclose;

nočza|jn (2nd pers. pres.
ind.), thou disclosest.

nuað, *adj., comp.* nuaiðe,
voc. m. nuaið, new,
modern, newly arrived.

'nuaijn, *for* an uaijn, when:
lit. the hour.

nuar (*n. obs.*), woe, sor-
row; mo nuar, my
woe, alas! *interj.* óč
mo nuar, alas my woe!

'nuar, see anuar.

Ó, *prep.* from, *conj.* since;
ó zā|jn, since I am;
ó čar|la, since it has
happened; ó n-a h-a|z,
from her place.

óz, *adj., young, comp.*
ó|ze, *voc. m.* ó|z; T|jn
na n-óz, Land of the
young; also z|jn na
h-ó|ze, land of youth.

ožam·craob, *cpd. n.* ožam,

n.m. an occult manner
of writing used by the
ancient Irish, of which
there were many kinds;
that here mentioned
being the *virgular* or
tree ogham.

óz-bean, *cpd. n.f., gen. and*
pl. óz-m̄na, a young
woman.

o|ðce, *n.f.* night, *gen. id.*
pl. o|ðceaða; a|jn feað
z|j n-o|ðce, during
three nights (see feað);
ð' o|ðce, by night.

ó|ž, *n.f., gen.* ó·že, *pl.* óžā,
a virgin, a maiden.

ó|ze, *n.f.*, youth, see óz.

ól, see ol.

óljn, see ol and Oržar.

óljn-č|jn, see ol and ceann.

ó m̄dearic, *adj., comp. and*
pl. -ca, illustrious.

o|peað, *n.m., gen.* -ē|ð,
quantity, number, as
much; an o|peað a zā,
the number which is.

O|r|jn, *n.m.* Oisín (Ossian)
son of Fionn, to whom
many poems are attri-
buted which treat of
the deeds of the *Fianna*
Eireann, and are gene-
rally thrown into the

form of a dialogue between Oisín and Saint Patrick, with whom the poet is made contemporaneous by the ingenious legend on which the present poem is founded.

ól, *v.a., inf. id.; part.* ʌól, drinking.

ól, *n.m., gen.* ól, a drinking; mílir ól, sweet of drinking. See fíon.

óm', *pr. pron. poss.* (from ó and mo) from my.

ó'n (ó an) from the.

ór, *n.m., gen.* ór, gold; cionn-ór, see ceann.

ord, *n.m., gen. and pl.* orr and urr, an order; átar orr, a father of (religious) orders.

órda, *indec. adj.*, golden.

orm, *pr. pron.*, on me.

orruinn, *pr. pron.*, on, of, or for us.

ort, *pr. pron.* on thee; á tá ort féin, which is on thyself (*i.e.* felt by thee).

ór, *prep.*, over, above, upon; ór cionn, *cpd. prep.* over-head, above, (*with gen.*); ór á cionn,

over it (as its master): ór á leact, over his monument; ór bánn, ór á cionn riu, *adv.* over and above. Ór *prefixed to some adjs. and subs. converts them into advs.*; ór and, publicly, aloud; ór íreál, lowly, in secret. See cionn.

Orzár, *n.m., gen.* Orzáir, Osgar, son of Oisín, and a distinguished member of the Fiann; an t-Orzáir óir, (the) Osgar of gold, golden Osgar; an t-Orzáir aig, the valiant Osgar. (*article used here for distinction*).

Pádraic } *p. n. m.*, Pa-
Pádraig } trick, Pádraic
Naomh, Saint Patrick,
Apostle of Ireland, to
whom by Oisín the legends and poems which form the ázallam or dialogue of Oisín and Patrick, are supposed to have been narrated. The efforts of the Saint are scarcely suffi-

cient to eradicate the former habits and desires of the poet-warrior.

palap, *n.m., gen. and pl.*
palap, a palace.

pearpa, *n.m., gen. -an, pl.*
-anna, a person; meud
mo pearpan, the size
of my body.

péin, *see* pian.

péire, *n.f.* a perch.

Phoebur, Phœbus.

pian, *n.f., gen. péine, dat.*
péin, *pl.* panta, a
pain, a torment, a
pang; a b-péin, faoi
péin, in pain.

piolap, *n.f., gen. -te, pl.*
-tide, a mansion;
piolapide pionn-aolta,
lime-whitened man-
sions.

plúp, *n.m., flower; the*
flower, or finest part
of anything; plúp na
b-peap, the best of men;
plúp na m-ban, the
choicest of women.

Plúp-na-m-ban, *cpd. n.f.*
the choice or flower
of women (used as a
proper name). *See* plúp.

pōz, *v.a., inf. -ad, kiss;*

do pōzar-pa, I kissed
(*emph.*); az pōzad, kiss-
ing.

pōz, *n.f., gen. pōize, pl.*
pōza, a kiss.

pōzar, *see* pōz.

pōr, *v.a., inf. -ad, marry;*
do pōrad (*past pass.*)
was married.

pōrad, *n.m., gen. -ad and*
-da, a marriage.

pnoin, *n.f., gen. -ne, pl.*
-nih or nha, a dinner, a
meal; ceud pnoin,
breakfast; pnointeac,
a refectory.

púdar, *n.m.* hurt, harm;
faoi púdar, disabled,
worn out.

Rab, *see* rap.

rapap, *see* rap.

racad, *see* racap.

racap } *v.n. irr., fut. of*
racap } *teiz, go; racad*
I will go.

racam, *see* racad.

rad, *v. ac. irr., inf. of*
abap, say; *see* abap
and deipim; rap do
rad, I am saying, *des-*
cribing, az rad, saying.

rae, *see* ré.

rap, *past tense (secondary*

form) of *do be|č*: was ;
u| na|b, there was not ;
 see *be|č*, *b|*, *ta|m*, and
no ; *na|ba|r*, thou wast ;
na|ba|ma|r, we were,
 (see *la*, *ma|r*, and *d'a*) ;
nač na|b a n|žna|đ,
 which was not in love.

na|žna|ma|r, see *n|ž*.

naob, see *neub*.

ne, *prep.*, with, (see *le* :)
bu|a|nt ne ba|n, touch-
 ing the lea-land. See
bu|a|n.

nē } *n.f., gen. id., pl. nēe*,
nae } *nēče*, time, a
 space of time,
 duration ; *led' nē*,
 during thy life.

nēaltan, *n.m. dim., gen.*
and voc. -a|n (see *neult*)
 a star, a little star.

ned' pr. pron. poss. (for *ne*
do), see *led'*, with thy,
 during thy.

nē|đ, *adj.* smooth, free-
 flowing, level ; *an*
fu|lt nē|đ, of the flow-
 ing hair ; *fa|r|r|n|ž*
nē|đ, wide and level.

nē|m, *n.f., gen. -me, pl.*
-meanna, power, sway,
 course ; *fa|o| la|y-nē|m*,
 in full swing.

nē|r, see *n|a|r*.

neub, *v. ac., inf. -ađ*, rend,
 tear ; *až neubađ*, tear-
 ing.

neult } *n.f., gen. nē|lte, pl.*
nēalt } *neulta and*
 -ltanna, dat.

neulta|b, a star ;
bu|a|lte le neulta|b,
 shot or studded with
 stars.

n|am, *adv.* (*a n|am*) ever,
 (generally in past time.)

n|an, *n.m.*, course, way,
 path, track ; *n|an do*
ržé|l, the thread of thy
 story.

n|a|r, *n.f., gen. nē|ne*,
dat. nē|r, will, plea-
 sure ; *fa|m' nē|r*, at my
 disposal ; *do nē|r*, ac-
 cording to.

n|ž, *n.m., gen. id. pl. n|žče*
 a king ; often prefixed
 adjectivially to other
 nouns, as *n|žož-lann*,
n|žož-|po|rt, a palace,
 see *n|ž-bean* : *mac n|ž*,
 king's son ; *a n|ž na*
fé|nne, O king of the
 Fiann.

n|ž-bean, *n.f., gen. (fr. n|ž*
and bean) a queenly
 woman.

բլձ, *v.a. and n. irr., inf.*

բլածալո and բոժծալո,
reach, attain; Յօ բլձեամ
շար ար Յօ—, until we
arrive back to—; Յօ
բլձլմ until I reach;
բլձեամար (*reg. past*) we
reached; բառձամար
(*irr.*) id.

բլձեամար, *see* բլձ.

բլձ-օր, *see* բլձ and օր.

բլոյե } *v. irr., past. indic.*

բլձոյե } did, made; ար
ծօ բլոյե իմ,
as he did with me. *See*
ծեան.

բլօձան, *n.f., gen. -ձոյ,*
dat. -ալո, pl. -ձոյ, a
queen, *see* բլձ-բեան;
բալոբլօձան (with the
feminine prefix formed
from *բեան*) is also in
use.

բլօձերս, *n.m., gen. id.*
-երս and -երօձ, *pl.*
-երս, a royal man-
sion. *See* երս and
բլձ.

բլօձա, *ind. adj.,* royal,
kingly; Կօրօն բլօձա,
a kingly crown; Երօն
բլօձա, a royal coro-
net; բլձ-Երօն, id.

բլօձ-ձարձեծալձ, *see*

ձարձեծալ.

բլօձ-լաօլ, *see* բլձ and
լաօլ.

բլօձ-մոյ, *see* բլձ-բեան.

բլր, *pr. pron.* to him, with
him or it; also *prep.*
with (before *ան*); բլր
ան օլձ, with the virgin.
See ելր.

բլժ, also բլօժ, *n.m., gen.*
and *pl. բեծա,* a run-
ning, a race, speed,
course.

բլժ } *v.n., inf. id. and*
բլօժ } բլժե, run; ծօ բլժ,
(*past.*) ran.

բօ, *intens. par.,* very, ex-
ceeding; բօ-մալժ, ex-
ceeding good.

բօ, *sign of past tense,*
sometimes incorporat-
ed with the verb, as in
բալբ, բաշ, &c. *Ro* is
always used after and
generally joined with
interrogative and ne-
gative particles when
such occur before past
tense of regular verbs,
as ար for ան բօ, Երօն
for Եր բօ, Դար and
Դաժար for Դաժ բօ, շար
for Յօ բօ; which *see*.
See also ծօ.

ἡ-δοῖβῆνῃ, *adj.*, exceeding pleasant. See ἡ and δοῖβῆνῃ.

ἡ-βρεᾶζ, *adj.*, exceeding fair, see ἡ and βρεᾶζ.

ἡ-ζα, *n.f.*, *gen.* -ζαν, *pl.* ζῆα and -ἡ-ζῆα, a choice, a selection.

ἡ-ἡ } *prep.*, before (*in*
ἡ-ἡ } *time and posi-*
 tion); ἡ-ἡ ἡ-ἡ,
before that ; ἡ ἡ
ἡ-ἡ, were before
me. See ἡ-ἡ and
λαῖα.

ἡ-ἡ } *obs. v.* put, mixed;
ἡ-ἡ } ἡ ἡ-ἡ ἡ-ἡ
 ἡ ἡ-ἡ-ἡ-ἡ,
which would be put
(or mixed) through red
wine ; see note on verse
10.

ἡ-ἡ-ἡ, *pr. pron.* before
us (*from* ἡ-ἡ and ἡ-ἡ.)

ἡ-ἡ-ἡ, see ἡ and ἡ-ἡ.

ἡ-ἡ, *pr. pron.* before
me (*from* ἡ-ἡ and ἡ-ἡ.)

ἡ-ἡ } *pr. pron.* before
ἡ-ἡ } thee ; ἡ ἡ-ἡ
 ἡ-ἡ, wel-
come to thee.

ἡ-ἡ, *n.m.*, *gen.* and *pl.*
ἡ-ἡ, a rose ; also ἡ-ἡ,
gen. and *pl. id.* ; ἡ-ἡ

ἡ ἡ-ἡ, colour of the
rose.

ἡ-ἡ, *n.m.*, *gen.* ἡ-ἡ,
ἡ-ἡ, *pl. id.* & ἡ-ἡ,
dat. ἡ-ἡ-ἡ, the eye,
eyesight, (used only in
poetry); ἡ-ἡ ἡ-ἡ,
and ἡ-ἡ-ἡ-ἡ, blue
eyes ; ἡ ἡ-ἡ-ἡ,
from my eyes.

ἡ-ἡ, *adj.*, *comp.* -ἡ-ἡ,
red, ruddy ; ἡ-ἡ ἡ-ἡ,
of the red weapons.
See ἡ-ἡ.

ἡ-ἡ, *v. a. irr.*, past tense of
ἡ-ἡ, (*which see*) bear,
take ; ἡ ἡ-ἡ ἡ ἡ-ἡ,
he overtook him ; ἡ
ἡ-ἡ ἡ, he was born ;
ἡ ἡ-ἡ ἡ ἡ ἡ-ἡ,
I caught her hand ; ἡ
ἡ-ἡ ἡ ἡ ἡ ἡ ἡ-ἡ
ἡ-ἡ, I caught the flag-
stone in my hand ;
ἡ ἡ-ἡ ἡ-ἡ, gained
victory.

'S, contracted for ἡ-ἡ
or ἡ-ἡ (*which see*), in ;
'ἡ or 'ἡ, in the.

'ἡ, contracted for ἡ-ἡ,
and.

'ἡ } see 'ἡ ; in the, and
'ἡ } the.

ra, emphatic suffix.

raĭč, *n.f.*, *gen.* -če, sufficiency, enough; an raĭč bĭð, enough of food.

ram, *adj.*, *comp.* -ime, easy, quiet; ʒo ram, easily.

ramal, *n.f.*, *gen.* ramla, like, a likeness, a copy; a ramal, his like.

raoʒal, *n.m.*, *gen.* -al, *pl.* *id.* the world, life, an age; do raoʒal, thy life-time.

raoĭ, *n.m.*, *gen.* *id.* *pl.* raoĭče, *gen.* *pl.* ruad, a sage, a scholar, a worthy man; le lamalb ruad, by the hands of wise men, *i.e.* by their skill.

raon, *adj.*, *comp.* raoĭne, free.

raon-čēapd, *n. m.*, *gen.* -ēĭpd and -ēapda, *pl.* *id.*, a skilled artificer, a clever artist. See raon and cēapd.

rcĭč { *n.f.*, *gen.* -če, rest; rʒĭč { ʒĭall ʒan rʒĭč, to go without delay.

rcĭĭob { *v. ac.*, *inf.* -bād, rʒĭĭob { write; rʒĭĭobar I wrote; rʒĭĭobča,

part. written.

rðĭĭĭĭʒ { *v. ac.*, *inf.* rðĭĭĭĭ { rðĭúĭuʒad and -úĭad, direct, lead, rule, steer, guide.

rē, *pers. pron. m.* he, it.

reac, *prep.* beyond, beside, farther than; *adv.* aside, else, otherwise; reac ar cac, apart from all, beyond all.

reacar, see reac.

rēad, see reod.

realad, *n.m.*, *gen.* -laĭd, a while, a space of time; realad eĭle dūĭĭĭ, we were another while.

realʒ { *n.f.*, *gen.* reĭʒe, reĭʒ { *pl.* realʒa, a chase, a hunt; a reĭʒ dūĭĭĭ, we being in chase; de'ĭ ʒ-reĭʒ, from the chase.

realʒaĭreacɕ, *n.f.*, *gen.* -čɕa, hunting; the practice of the chase.

reanōĭĭ, *n.m.*, *gen.* -ōĭa, *pl.* -ōĭĭĭʒe, -ōĭada, an elder, an aged man; ad' reanōĭĭ, in thy old man.

reanc, *n.m. and f.*, *gen.* reĭnc, and reĭnce, *pl.* reanca, affection. love.

ƿear, *v.n. and ac., inf. -að*
and -am, stand ; do
ƿearƿað, who would
stand.

ƿearƿað, *see ƿear.*

ƿéim, *adj., comp. -ime,*
mild, courteous.

ƿeo, *see ro.*

ƿeod, *n.m., gen. ƿeoīð, pl.*
id. and ƿeoda, a jewel,
a precious stone ; iomað
ƿeod, many jewels.

ƿeud, *see ƿeod.*

ƿǣil, *n.f., gen. ƿǣile,*
brightness ; ba ǣlaine,
ƿǣil, of purest ra-
diance.

ƿǣar, *v.a., inf. -að,* sepa-
rate, part ; ƿǣarama-
ne léi, we parted with
her ; aǝ ƿǣarað, part-
ing.

ƿǣarað, *see ƿǣar.*

ƿǣaraimain, *n.f., gen. -mna,*
a separation ; ar ƿǣar-
aimain ƿe cēile, our
parting with each
other.

ƿǣa, *n.m., gen. -ta, pl.*
id. shade, protection ;
ar do ƿǣa, in thy
defence.

ƿǣarmar, *adj.,* fearful,
timid, causing fear ;

nað ƿǣarmar liom, that
I am not terrified at.

ƿǣēil, *see ƿǣeul and ƿǣēile.*
ƿǣēile } *n. obs.* grief ; ƿač
ƿǣēil' } a ƿǣēil, cause
of her grief. *See note*
on v. 64.

ƿǣēim, *n. f., gen. -me,*
beauty, comeliness ;
do b'ƿearr ƿǣēim, of
excellent grace.

ƿǣeol, *see ƿǣeul (poetical).*

ƿǣeul, *n.m., gen. ƿǣēil and*
ƿǣeol, pl. -ta, story,
tidings, news ; ƿač do
ƿǣēil, the cause of thy
story. *See ƿiay and*
ƿǣēile.

ƿǣriobta, *see ƿcūriob.*

ƿǣu } *v. n., inf. ƿcu,*
ƿcu } cease ; ƿǣu de,
desist from ; ƿǣu ded'
brið, cease thy sorrow.

ƿī, *pers. pron. f.* she, it ;
ƿī-re, she herself ; ƿī
ƿēin, herself.

'ƿī, *for* 1r ƿī, it is she ; 'ƿī
an tīr 1r doibne, it is
the most delightful
country.

ƿiay, *adv.* westward ; ǣlan
ƿiay, due west.

ƿil, *v. ac. and n., inf. -eað*
and ƿilt, drop, shed ;

do řil, did drop; aʒ
řileað ðeop, shedding
tears.

řileað, *see řil.*

řil, *dem. pron.* that, those;
aŋŋ řil, then, there;
aŋ ʒaŋ řil, then, at
that time; řŋneopað
řil ðuɹʒ, I will tell
thee that.

řilŋ, *pers. pron. pl.* we;
řilŋ-ne, we ourselves.

řioda, *n.m., gen. id.* silk;
ðe'ŋ ʒ-řioda ðaop, of
the precious silk.

řior, *adj., comp.* řiŋe, last-
ing, perpetual; ʒo řior,
perpetually; ðo řior,
for ever; *prefix deno-*
ting continuance; řior-
ʒŋað, lasting love.

řior-čŋað, *see* čŋað.

řior-ʒŋað, *see* řior.

řior, *adv.* down, down-
wards. *See* čŋoč; řior,
below; řʒŋřobčŋ řior,
written down.

řiúbail, *v. n., inf.* -al,
walk, travel, journey.

řiúbal, *n.m., gen. -ail*, a
departing, a journey,
travelling; čum řiúbail
for his journey; 'ŋaŋ
řiúbal, in our progress.

řlan, *adj., comp.* řlaine,
hale, healthy, safe;
řillřilð ře řlan, he will
return safe.

řléib, *see* řliab.

řliab, *n.m., gen.* řléibe *and*
řléib, *pl.* řléibce, a
mountain; ðŋuɹŋřléibe
a mountain ridge.

řliom, *adj.* sleek, smooth,
slender.

řlōʒ, *see* řluaʒ.

řluaʒ, *n.m., gen. -ailʒ, pl.*
-ailʒce, a multitude, a
host; maŋc-řluaʒ mōŋ,
a great host of riders;
mōŋ-řlōʒ, *or* -řluaʒ,
gen. -ōilʒ, a great host;
ð'feučaŋ řilŋ aʒur a
mōŋ-řlōilʒ, to see Fionn
and his mighty host;
řionŋ ŋa řlōʒ, Fionn
of the hosts; ðo'ŋ ʒ-
řluaʒ, for *or* to the
host; ŋeaŋʒ aŋ ʒ-
řluaailʒ, strength of the
host; ceann ŋa řluaʒ,
chief of the hosts.

řluaailʒce, *see* řluaʒ.

řmačʒ, *n. m., gen. id.*
řmaičʒ *and* řmačŋa,
chastisement. *See*
ceann-řmačʒ.

řmaoŋ, *see* řmuailŋ.

rmōl, *n.m.*, *gen.* rmōl, *pl.*
id. a thrush. Also
 rmōlac.

rmuain, *v.ac.*, *inf.* -nead,
 think, meditate, ima-
 gine; da'r rmuainiž,
 on which hath mused;
 žur rmuain me, until
 I thought; do rmuai-
 near, I thought.

rmuainiž, *see* rmuain.

rmúid. *n.f.*, *gen.* -de, a
 cloud, mist, vapour;
 žan rmúid, unclouded;
 řaoi rmúid, in mist.

rnōō, *see* rnuad (*poetical*).

rnuad, *n.m.*, *gen.* -ažd and
 ađa, *pl.id.* complexion,
 aspect, visage; ba žile
 a rnuad, her complex-
 ion was fairer; dob'
 ajne rnuad, most fair
 of aspect.

ro { *dem. pron.*, this,
 reo) these, this here;
 ann ro, here; an leac
 ro, this flag; řan řiř
 reo, in this country;
 ir é reo, this is.

roillēn, *adj.*, *comp.* -ēne,
 manifest, plain, clear.

roillřeac, *adj.*, *comp.* -řiže
 radiant, bright.

roillřiž, *v.ac.* and *n.*, *inf.*

shine, brighten; do
 řoillřiž, did shine.

řpar, *n.m.*, space of time,
 delay.

řpēn, *n.f.*, *gen.* -ne, *pl.*
 -řiž, the sky, the firma-
 ment.

řřan, *n.m.*, *gen.* -ařn, *pl.*
 -řta, a bridle.

řřōl, *n.m.*, *gen.* řřōl,
 satin, gauze; cēad břac
 řřōl, a hundred gar-
 ments of satin; lēne
 řřōl, a satin shirt.

řřad, *n.m.*, *gen.* -đa, *pl.id.*
 a stop, a stay.

řřad, *v.ac.* and *n.*, *inf.id.*
 stop, stay; řřadamari
past. we desisted; řřon
 řřadar-řa, I (*emph.*)
 stayed not.

řřadađ, *n.m.*, a staying;
 řřon řřadađ ann řřn,
 there was no staying
 there.

řřadar, *see* řřad.

řřēad, *see* eac.

řřeud-eac, *see* eac.

řřuad (*gen.pl.*), *see* řřaoi.

řřuajřic, *adj.*, charming,
 gracious; a řřožan řř-
 řuajřic or řřuajřic, O
 charming queen.

řřuar, *adv.* up, upwards;

ṛuar, above ; a cup
 ḏjob ruar, its lifting
 off them ; ḏ' ṛeucar
 ruar, I looked up.

ṛúbač or ṛúzač, *adj.* plea-
 sant, joyful, jolly.

ṛúd, *dem. pron.* that, *adv.*
 that there, yon ; ṛ ṛúd,
 it yonder ; an ṛúd,
 there, thither ; ḏjob ṛúd
 of those.

ṛuṣ ḏ *v.n., inf.* ṛuṣe, sit ;
 ṛuṣ } do ṛuṣ, did sit ;
 do ṛuṣeamar, we sat.

ṛuṣe, *n.m.,* a sitting, a
 session ; 'na ṛuṣe, (in
 his) sitting.

ṛuṣeačan, *n.m., gen. and*
pl. -ain, a seat, a couch.
 See ṛuṣe.

ṛúl, *n.f., gen.* ṛúle, *pl. id.*
gen. pl. ṛúl, an eye ;
 also hope, expectation
 (see ḏ'a) ; amarc mo
 ṛúl, the sight of my
 eyes ; zan ṛúl azam,
 without my having
 hope.

ṛuṣm *n.f., gen. -me,* re-
 gard, respect ; a sum-
 mary.

ṛúl, *gen. pl. ;* see ṛúl.

Ṭ' or ṭ, *for* do, thy.

ṭa, *v. sub., inf.* beṭč, am,
 art, is, are ; ṭaim, I am ;
 see bṛ, was, béṭḏ, will
 be, ṛuṣl, am (*2nd form*) ;
 a ṭa, which is ; a ṭaim,
 whom I am.

ṭabair, *v. ac. irr., inf. -nṭ,*
 give, bring, offer ; see
 beṛṛim : čuṣ (*past.*)
 gave, took ; čuṣar, I
 gave ; čabairṛainn,
 (*cond.*) I would give ;
 čuṣamar, we gave, we
 brought ; čuṣair, thou
 hast given ; nač ḏ-čuṣ,
 which he gave not ;
 az ṭabairnṭ, giving ;
 ṭabair ḏúinn, give us ;
 do čuṣ dam, who gave
 to me ; do čuṣamar an
 ṣ-cúl, we turned our
 back ; 'na ḏ-čuṣair
 ṣnaḏ, to whom thou
 gavest love.

ṭabairnṭ, see ṭabair.

čabairṛainn, see ṭabair.

ṭaeb, see ṭaob.

ṭaim, see ṭa.

čainṛ, see ṭar.

ṭair ḏ *adj., comp.* ṭairne,

ṭar } bad, base ; ṛṣon

čairne, *i.e.* ṛṣ no buḏ

čairne, it was not worse,

it was not less so.

τᾱίηε, *see* τᾱίη.

τᾱίη, *adj., comp. -ίηε*, clement, mild.

τᾱλᾱή, *n.m. and f., gen.*

τᾱλᾱή and -ᾱίη, ground, earth, land ;

ᾱίη τᾱλᾱή (or τᾱλᾱήη)

ἡείδ, on level land.

τᾱήζᾱδᾱη, *see* τᾱη.

τᾱήζᾱίη, *see* τᾱη.

τᾱήζᾱη, *see* τᾱη.

τᾱοῖḅ, *n.f., gen.* τᾱοῖḅε, *dat.*

τᾱοῖḅ, *pl.* τᾱοῖḅᾱ, a side ;

ἡε ἡ-ᾱη δ-τᾱοῖḅ, by our side, near us.

τᾱοῖḅ, *see* τᾱοῖḅ.

τᾱοῖḅ, *see* τᾱίḅ.

τᾱη, *v n. irr., inf.* τεᾱḅτ,

come ; τῖḅ, comes ;

τῖḅḡ, I come ; τᾱήζᾱίη

thou camest ; τᾱήζᾱδᾱη

they came ; ḡᾱ τῖḅḡ,

if thou comest ; τᾱη

δ'ᾱη ḱ-cοḅᾱίη, come to

our aid ; ἡᾱḅ δ-τῖοḅᾱδ

le ἡεᾱḡ ᾱη τ-ḡḷᾱῖḱ,

that the strength of the

host was not able ;

τᾱίḡḱ, (*past.*) came ; δο

τᾱήζᾱη, I came ; ᾱḱ

τεᾱḅτ, *part.* coming ;

τῖḅ ḡḡḡ (*impers.* it

comes with me) I can ;

τῖοḅᾱḱ, *fut.* will come ;

τῖοḅᾱδ *cond.* would

come ; τῖοḅᾱίη, thou

shalt come.

τᾱη, *prep.* above, beyond, /

rather than ; τᾱη

ḡḡᾱḱḅ, above women ;

τᾱη ḷεᾱη, beyond the

sea.

τᾱη ᾱίη, *cpd. adv.* back,

backward. *See* ᾱίη.

τᾱη ἑίη, *cpd. prep.* after,

afterwards, *gov. gen.*

case, δ'ἑίη, *id.* *See* ἑίη.

τᾱḡḷᾱ, *def. v. impers.* hap-

pened ; ḱᾱδ δο τᾱḡḷᾱ,

what befell (*used in 3rd*

pers. past tense) ; ὅ τᾱḡ-

ḷᾱ, whereas.

τᾱḡḡ, *see* τᾱη.

τᾱḅᾱη, *v.n., inf. id.* bark,

yelp ; ᾱḱ τᾱḅᾱη, bark-

ing.

τεᾱḅτ, *n.m., gen. id. and*

-ḅτᾱ, coming, arrival,

inf. and part. of τᾱη,

which see ; ḡᾱḅ δο τεᾱḅτ,

the cause of thy com-

ing ; ᾱḱ τεᾱḅτ, a-com-

ing, *see* ḡᾱ'ḡ ; δᾱḷ ᾱ'ḡ

τεᾱḅτ, to go and come ;

τεᾱḅτ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ, to

come with myself.

τεαζμαιζ } *v. n., inf.*
 τεανζμαιζ } -μαι, hap-
 pen, occur ; δ'αρ τεαζ-
 μαζ λιον φειν, of what
 happened to myself.

τεανη, *adj., comp.* τεινηε,
 bold, tight, vigorous ;
 ζο λαν-τεανη, full vigo-
 rously.

τεαρηαιζ } *v.n., inf.* -ηαδ,
 τεαρηα } escape, pass
 τεαρηη } away ; ηα'ρ
 τεαρηαιζ ηεαc uαιδ,
 that there escaped not
 from it any one.

τειδ } *v.n. irr., inf.* δυλ,
 τειζ } go ; τειδεαμ or
 τειδμηρ, let us go.

τειδεαμ, *see* τειδ.

τευδ } *n.m., gen.* τειδ and
 τεαδ } τευδα, *pl. id.* a
 string, a cord ; ceol
 biηη αιρ τευδα, sweet
 music on harpstrings.

τιζ, *see* ταρ.

τιζιρ, *see* ταρ.

τιοcφαιρ, *see* ταρ.

τιοcφαδ, *see* ταρ.

τιρ, *n.f., gen.* τιρε, *pl.*
 τιορτα, a land, a coun-
 try, a nation. *See* οζ.

τλαιτ, *adj.*, weak, slack,
 faint.

τοζ, *v. ac., inf.* -βαιλ,

raise, lift, build ; δο
 τοζβαρ (*1st pers. past.*)
 I raised ; αν λεαc ρο
 τοζβαιλ, to raise this
 flag-stone.

τοζβαρ, *see* τοζ.

τοιζ, *see* τοζ.

τοιρ, *n.f., gen.* τορια, *pl.*
id. a pursuit, a party
 in pursuit ; αν τοιρ δο
 ρυζ αιρ buαιδ, the pur-
 suing party which con-
 quered him.

τονη, *n.m. or f., gen.*
 τοινηε or τυινηε, *pl.*
 τονηα, a wave ; αιρ
 τυινη, on a wave ;
 βαρρ ηα δ-τονη, the
 top of the waves.

τοραδ, *n.m., gen.* -ριαδ, *pl.*
 -ρητα, fruit ; αζ
 cρομαδ λε τοραδ,
 bending with (their
 burden of) fruit.

τορητα, *see* τοραδ.

τορδ } *ind. n.m.,* silence ;
 τοcτ } bi ad' τορτ, be
 silent.

τραcτ, *v. n., inf. id. and*
 -ταδ, relate, treat of.

τραcτ, *n.m., gen. id.* an
 account, report ; cυαl-
 αμαρ τραcτ αιρ, we
 heard tell of him.

τῆν ἄλῃ, see τῆν ἄλῃ.
 τῆν ἄλῃ, *n.f.*, *gen.* ἄλῃ, *pl.*
id. a strand, the shore.
 See cῆν ἄλῃ.
 τῆν ἄλῃ, *v.ac.* and *n.*, *inf.*
 -ἄλῃ, ebb, drain out;
 δὸ τῆν ἄλῃ, did ebb.
 τῆν ἄλῃ, *n.m. or f.*, *gen.* -ἄλῃ,
pl. id. and -ἄλῃ,
 time, season; ἄλῃ τῆν ἄλῃ,
adv. when; ἄλῃ-τῆν ἄλῃ,
 wrong time; ἄλῃ τῆν ἄλῃ,
 every time.
 τῆν, *prep.* through, by;
 τῆν δὲ ἄλῃ-ἄλῃ,
 through red wine.
 τῆν, *ord. num.*, *adj.*
 third; δὸ τῆν τῆν ἄλῃ
 for the third time.
 τῆν ἄλῃ, *v.ac.*, *inf.* -ἄλῃ
 fell, destroy, over-
 throw; τῆν ἄλῃ ἄλῃ,
cond., would over-
 throw; ἄλῃ τῆν ἄλῃ
 ἄλῃ. slaying warriors.
 τῆν ἄλῃ } *n.f.*, slaugh-
 τῆν ἄλῃ } ter, destruc-
 tion; see τῆν ἄλῃ.
 τῆν ἄλῃ ἄλῃ, see τῆν ἄλῃ-
 ἄλῃ.
 τῆν ἄλῃ, *v.ac.*, *inf.* -ἄλῃ,
 forego, desert; τῆν ἄλῃ
 δε, desist from
 τῆν ἄλῃ. *n. f.*, *gen. id.*

a period, a season.
 τῆν ἄλῃ, see τῆν ἄλῃ.
 τῆν ἄλῃ, *adj.* weak; μετὰ
 τῆν ἄλῃ, weak and spirit-
 less.
 τῆν ἄλῃ } *n.m.*, *gen.* -ἄλῃ, *pl.*
 τῆν ἄλῃ } *id.* a flock, a
 herd; δὸ τῆν ἄλῃ, of
 the assembly.
 τῆν ἄλῃ, *n.m.* a strong man,
 a brave.
 τῆν ἄλῃ } *adj.*, *comp.* -ἄλῃ
 τῆν ἄλῃ } mighty, brave;
 powerful; ἄλῃ τῆν ἄλῃ,
 most powerful; ἄλῃ ἄλῃ
 ἄλῃ τῆν ἄλῃ, the hero
 who was most brave.
 τῆν ἄλῃ-ἄλῃ, see ἄλῃ.
 τῆν ἄλῃ-ἄλῃ, see ἄλῃ.
 τῆν ἄλῃ-ἄλῃ, see ἄλῃ.
 τῆν ἄλῃ, *num. adj.* three; τῆν
 ἄλῃ ἄλῃ, three
 fifties of heroes.
 τῆν ἄλῃ, *v.ac.* and *n.*, *inf. id.*
 proceed, travel; ἄλῃ
 τῆν ἄλῃ, travelling;
 τῆν ἄλῃ ἄλῃ ἄλῃ, to go
 without delay; see δὸ ἄλῃ.
 τῆν ἄλῃ } *n.m.*, *gen.* -ἄλῃ
 τῆν ἄλῃ } *pl. id.* a clus-
 ter, a festoon; ἄλῃ ἄλῃ
 τῆν ἄλῃ ἄλῃ, of the
 golden ringlets.

τρωιζ } *n.f., gen. -ζε and*
 τρωιδ } *-ζτε, pl. ζτε, a*
 foot; *μά λεαζαιρ τρωιζ*
 if thou layest foot.

τρωιμε } *n.f. weight;*
 τρωιμεατ } *τρωιμε αν*
 τρωιμε } *υαλαιζ*
μόρ, with the weight
of the great burden.

τρωμ-ζleo, *see ζleo.*

τρωαζ, *adj., comp. -αιζε,*
 pitiful, sad; *βαδ τρωαζ*
λεατ ι, thou wouldst
have pitied her.

τρωαζ, *n.f., gen. -αιζε,*
 pity; *βυδ μόρ αν τρωαζ,*
 'twere a great pity.

τε, *pers. pron. thou.*

τואιρριζ, *n.f., gen. -ζε, ac-*
 count, tidings *τואιρριζ*
ϝιον, tidings of Fionn,

τואιρριζβαιρ, *n.f., gen,*
-αλα, pl. id. an account,
 rumour; *ατ τואιρριζ-*
βαιρ δ' ϝαζαιρ, but that
I had heard report. See
τואιρριζ.

τευ, *see ταβαιρ.*

τευαιρ, *see ταβαιρ.*

τευαμαρ, *see ταβαιρ.*

τευαρ, *see ταβαιρ.*

τευρη, *see τονρ.*

τευρλιρζ, *v.n., inf. id. de-*
 scend; *μά τευρλιρζιρ,*

if thou dost alight.

τευρλιρζιρ, *see τευρλιρζ.*

τευρρε, *n.f., gen. id. weariness;*
δο ζλακαρ τευρρε,
 I grew weary.

τεύρζε } *adj. indec., irr.*

ταορζα } *comp. of λαατ,*
 sooner, before; *νι τεύ-*
ρζε ταιρλιζ μέ ανυαρ
 no sooner came I down.

τευτ, *v.n., inf. τευτιμ,*
 fall; *δο τευτιμ, to fall;*
τευτϝιδ, fut. will fall;
μυα δ-τευτϝιδ λιρ, if
he shall not fall by
me; τευτϝεαδ, I will
fall; αζ τευτιμ, falling.

τευτϝεαδ, *see τευτ.*

τευτϝιδ, *see τευτ.*

τευτιμ, *see τευτ.*

υαιδ } *pr. pron. from*
 υαδ } *him or it.*

υαιμ, *pr. pron. from me;*
ερεδ υαιμ, believe me.

υαινε } *n.m. the colour*
 υαιτνε } *green.*

υαινε } *adj. green, green-*
 υαιτνε } *ish, wan. βρατ*
υαιτνε, a green cloak.

υαιρη, *pr. pron. from us;*
δο κονκαμαρ υαιρη α
ζ-σαν, we saw from us
afar off.

uaṛn, *n.f., gen. and pl. -ne,*
gen. pl. uaṛn, an hour, a
 time. See 'ṇuaṛn.

uaṛle, *n.f., gen. id.* the
 nobles, nobility; uaṛle
 na caṭṛač, the nota-
 bles of the city.

uaṛleacṭ, *n.f., gen. -acṭa,*
 nobility, gentility.

uaṛṭ, *pr. pron.* from thee;
 d'ṛmṭiḡ uaṛṭ, went
 from thee.

ualač, *n.m., gen. -aṛḡ, pl.*
-aṛḡe, a burden, a load;
 an ualaṛḡ mōṛn, of the
 great burden.

uaṛman, *n. m., gen. -aṛn,*
 fright, terror; ḡlac
 uaṛman an ṭ-eač, terror
 seized the horse.

uaṛ, see ruar.

uaṛal, *adj., comp. uaṛle,*
voc. m. -aṛl, noble.

úball, *n.m., gen. -aṛll, pl.*
úballa and úbla, an
 apple; úball óṛn, a
 golden apple.

uc, *interj.* oh! alas! uc
 mo ṇuaṛ, woe is me!
 uc, a Paḍṛaṛc, alas, O
 Patrick!

ucṭ } *n.m., gen. and pl.*
 ucò } očṭa, the breast;
 ucṭ-blāṭ, smooth-

fronted, of polished
 front; aṛ ucṭ, for the
 sake of.

ucṭ-blāṭ, see ucṭ.

úd, *indec. pron.* that, yon-
 der; an ḍiaṛ úd, that
 pair. See rúd.

uṛle, *indec. indef. pron.*
 all, the whole; ḡo h-
 uṛle, *adv.* wholly; uṛle
 ḡo léṛn, altogether.

uṛnd, see onḍ.

úṛmal *adj., comp. úṛmle*
and úṛmaṛle, humble,
 gentle; a Oṛṛṇ úṛmaṛl,
 obedient Oisin.

úṛmluṛḡ, *v.ac., inf. -uḡaḍ,*
 bow, humble, make
 obeisance; ṛḡon úṛmluṛḡ
 ré ḍúṛn, he did not
 bow to us; úṛmluṛḡear,
 1st pers. past. I bowed.

úr, *adj., comp. úṛne,* fresh,
 new, recent, raw; ḡo
 lan-úr, *adv. phr.* full
 freshly; ḡoṛm úṛ,
 fresh blue.

určar, } *n.m., gen. -aṛn,*
 určur, } *pl. id.* a cast,
 a throw, a shot; ḍo
 čuṛṛead ré d'určar ṛ,
 he would fling it; ur-
 čur mearḍaṛl, a ran-
 dom shot.

NOTES ON TÍR NA N-ÓG.

—:O:—

* For a very interesting account of the poems attributed to the Fenian heroes, Fionn, son of Cumhal; Oisín, son of Fionn; Fearghus Finnbheoil, son of Fionn; and Caoilte, son of Ronan: and also of the Fenian prose Romances, see Professor O'Curry's "Lectures on the Manuscript Materials of Ancient Irish History," pp. 299-319. See also Professor Connellan's "Dissertations" on the Ossianic poems, in vol. 5 of the Transactions of the Ossianic Society; and also the other volumes of the same invaluable series. For a very curious and interesting narrative, in true bardic style, of the Fianna Éireann, and the earlier warriors of the *heroic period* of Irish history, see Standish O'Grady's "History of Ireland," recently published.

† Miss Brooke remarks, in her "Reliques of Irish Poetry,"—note on the poem of "The Chase of Sliabh Guillín," and which may be quoted as appropriate in the present case:—"There are numberless Irish poems still extant, attributed to Oisín, and either addressed to Saint Patrick, or, like this, composed in the form of a dialogue between the saint and the poet. In all of these the antiquary discovers traces of a later period than that in which Oisín flourished; and most of them are supposed to be compositions of the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries. But be they of what age they may, as productions abounding with numberless beauties, they plead for preservation and recommend themselves to taste: and, as (at the very latest period to which it is possible to ascribe them) they certainly relate to an age of much antiquity, and reflect much light on manners and customs that, in consequence of modern pyrrhonism, have been doubted to have ever existed, they surely have a high and serious claim for attention, and call equally upon the poet, the historian, and the public-spirited, to preserve these reliques of ancient genius amongst us. But IRISHMEN,—all of them at least who would be thought to pride themselves in the name, or to *reflect back any part of the honour they derive from it*: they are particularly called upon, in favor of their country, to rescue these little sparks from the ashes of her former glory."

‡ This legend of *Tír na n-óg* is known in the West more generally as *Tír na h-óige*, the *Land of (the) Youth*. *Tír na n-óg*, the form more familiar in Munster, means the "Land of the Young," or of the ever-young people. Compare *Tulach óg*, the Mound of the Youths, on which the O'Neill was wont to be inaugurated with much

ceremony. The mythical Tír na n-óg received its name from the fact of its inhabitants, the "elite" of the ancient Gaels, enjoying there perpetual youth, happiness, and delight, as in Elysium. The framers of our ancient mythology do not seem to have seen any necessity for a place of an opposite description; as, though we are treated *ad libitum*, to Tír na n-óg, *Tír tairngire*, *Flathas*, *Flaitheamhnas*, *I Breasail*, and other realms of bliss, the "Isles of the Blest;" yet no "prison-house," temporary or everlasting, is to be heard of.

VERSE I.—*Do b' fheárr gníomh*, who was best in exploit. Compare (*maighdean*) *is feárr deilbh* (verse 34). This is a very peculiar idiom: Dr O'Donovan says in explanation of it: "When one substantive is predicated of another by this verb (*is*), and an adjective of praise or dispraise" (as *feárr* in above sentence) "is connected with the predicate, it is never put in the genitive case." Neither is it put in the ablative, as in Latin, or governed by a preposition, as in English; but simply in the nominative case, as in *fear is mór rath*, "a man is great—prosperity," i.e. a man who is of great prosperity, or very prosperous. See O'Donovan's "Grammar of the Irish Language," p. 165, and Bourke's "College Irish Grammar," pp. 205-6. This idiom is of very frequent occurrence throughout this poem, and requires the student's careful attention.

2. *Gidh doilbh liom*, though sad with me. This is an example of another idiom of frequent occurrence in this work. It will be found well explained and many examples given, in the "Third Irish Book," prepared for the *Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language* (pp. 75 & seq.). *Is maith liom*, *is olc liom*, are similar cases, where the idiomatic use of *le* refers to the action of the intellect, the will, the memory, imagination, &c. Its meaning may be shown by reading "seems to me" instead of "is with or to me." Thus in the present case—"though it seems sad to me," i.e. "though I think it sad," or feel sad about it, explains this meaning of *le*.

An t-Osgar áigh. The article is here used before a personal name for emphasis, which is not usual. "The noble Osgar," however, is a form of expression not unfamiliar in English, as "the mighty Hector." (See Joyce's *Irish Grammar*, p. 99). It is also used before certain family surnames in Irish, but in such cases the name is generally one of Norman or other foreign origin, as *an Burcach*, Burke, *an Paorach*, Power or Le Poer, &c. Compare *'sé dubhairt an Paorach bhí 'na mhaor air an loing*. (O'Daly's *Munster Poets*, 1st Series, p. 124). It is sometimes met with, but very rarely, in Irish family names, when mentioning an individual by his surname. It is never used before the family name of an Irish chief. Thus "The" O'Connor, or "The" O'Neill (which in English would be the designation of the head of a sept) is, according to Irish idiom, simply "Ua

Conchubhair," or "Ua Néill," (and so a chief is mentioned in the annals, or signs himself) : the sole distinction made between the chief and the other members of his clann being that to him *only* the surname "son of—" (from the name of the common ancestor) was given without any qualification or restriction, as being *his* peculiar right—he representing more immediately the ancestor from whom the clann derived its origin. The other members of the clann signed and were spoken of both by their "Christian" or personal name, *and* the family surname. *Vide* "Four Masters," *passim*. Of course, however, *surnames* were not established in Ireland till long centuries after the age of Osgar. But it is singular that a form which outrages more than one rule of Irish syntax should have been adopted in the anglicised titles of Irish chiefs.

3. *Lá d'a rabhamar*, one day of (those on) which we were. This refers to a *seilg dúinn* in the next verse, and denotes that the practice was of frequent occurrence. If only one chase had been made by the same parties in that place, the expression would be *lá do bhidheamar*, the (particular) day we were, &c. Compare *lá d'a rabhas air maidin am' aonar*, ("The Roman Vision," in Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*, p. 306, vol. 2) : also *lá n-ann d'ar eirigh*, a certain day of (those on) which rose. ("Diarmuid and Gráinne," *Oss. Soc.*, vol. 3, p. 40).

4. *Maidin cheodhach*, we think preferable here here to *air mhaidín cheodhach* or *cheodhaigh*. Nouns of time (*indefinite*) are generally so written, not with a preposition, as *maidin mhoch* (*Oss. Soc.* vol. 3, page 40) ; *maidin mhoch do ghabhas amach* ; a *triall chum seilge maidin cheodhach* ; *maidin chiuin cheodhach's mé ag aodhairrecht mo stoic*, and many other instances. *Air maidin a n-dé*, *air maidin a n-diu*, refer *definitely* to a special time.

A n-imiol-bhórdaibh, by the bordering shores. *Imiol*, a noun, is here employed as an adjective, which is not unusual in Irish compound terms, in which "the second part is qualified or defined by the first." (See O'Donovan, p. 336).

6. In the poem of the chase, the Enchantress who "put magic bonds on" Fionn, appears first in the form of "a young and beautiful doe" or hind. In some popular story-tellers' versions of the present legend, a "beautiful white colt without a spot" is introduced. See "Legend of Ossheen, the Son of Fionn," in *Dublin Penny Journal* (p. 218, vol. 4).

10. *Ba dheirge*. *Ba* or *budh*, past tense of *is*, generally aspirates the initial of nouns and adjectives immediately following it. Exceptions, however, may be allowed for the sake of euphony. Where *budh* is the conditional, subjunctive, or future form of *is*, aspiration does not take place. In these cases it is better write *badh* and *bhu* for clearness.

Eala air tuinn, a swan on (the) wave. According to pretty general usage, when words are employed adverbially and indefinitely, (as *tuinn* here), the initial is not aspirated after the preposition; but if with reference to a special object, the general rule is followed: thus *air bárr*, on top; *air bhárr na h-aile*, on top of the cliff.

Blas a balsam fós, the taste of her balsam yet; i.e. the kisses of her lips. *Blas a balsam-phóg* has been suggested here as a better reading, in which (*balsam* being used adjectivally) the clause would run, "the taste of her balmy kisses." *Balsam*, a foreign word, is unchangeable in Irish.

'*Ná mil a bheidheadh rola tre dhearg-fhíon*, than honey which would be (*conditonal.*) mixed (or put) through red wine. Various readings have been suggested for this very unsettled line. We give that which seems to ourselves the most likely. *Air ól*, *air a ól*, *r'a ól*, *ré n-a ól* (all of which are plausible) have been suggested instead of *rola*. (This is an example of the process alluded to in note on v. 64). *Ré ól* has been printed in one edition of this poem, and in another the clause reads *a bheadh rél*. With the foregoing readings the meaning would be "which would be for drinking" (for its drinking, or to be drunken) "with red wine." *Re na ól* is used for *to drink* (Marc. 9, 41). *Air n-a chur thríd* or *ann* (i.e. put through) is a familiar expression for "mixed," and O'Reilly gives "*rola*, set, imposed, put, i.e. *ro chuir*, o.g." which appear would to be the same verb as *laidhim*, i.e. *cuirim*, I put, send, &c., (in O'Donovan's Supp. to Dictionary) and *la*, he sent (Grammar, p. 269). *Rola* would therefore seem to be equivalent to *air n-a chur*. Another suggested reading of the whole line is "'*Ná mil-mheadh re ól tré dhearg-fhíon*," which would mean "than honey-mead (mixed) for drinking through red wine," and is very ingenious and plausible, as the aspirated *bh* and *mh* are often confounded by careless transcribers. *A bheith* has also been suggested instead of *a bheidheadh*, but we think the *conditional* best expresses the meaning. *Beadh* occurs for *beidheadh* in some copies, at verse 120: *ní bheidheadh am' dhéigh*.

15. *Niamh*, the fair lady's name, signifies "shining" or "lustre." *Chinn-óir* is a compound noun used here as an adjective qualifying *Niamh*, which, being a feminine noun, causes "*cinn-óir*" to be aspirated in its initial. Both parts of the compound are in the genitive case, and the whole means "The lustrous (one) of (the) head of gold." The genitive is often used in this way, as '*fáinne óir*,' a ring of gold. Compare "*Cairbre cinn-cait*," *Cairbre* of the cat-head—where the compound noun in the genitive case serves to qualify *Cairbre*, another noun.

19. In the second line *árm cruaidh* may be genitive plural, i.e. of hard arms (referring to or qualifying *Oisín*), or simply a compound

word *árm-chruaidh*, arm-hard, strong in arms, like *ceann-dána*, head-strong; either will do.

20. *Seach* as, outside of or beyond. *Sech 'i leith amuith*. *Sech*, without; *seach*, beyond, past, more than (O'Donovan's Supp. to Dictionary). *Seacham*, beside me, &c.

An liacht (or *liadhacht*) *flaith árd*. The article should not be here, according to O'Donovan (3. p. 345) if the sentence has been read correctly, unless, perhaps, a peculiar idiom may allow of it. *Liacht* seems to be from *lia*, (irr. comp. of *iomdha*, many) more. *A liadhacht fear*, &c. See verse 134.

21. *Tuarasgbháil d'fhághaíl*. This does not mean "to get tidings" (as would appear), but, according to an idiom of frequent use in writers like the "Four Masters," it signifies "that I had already got an account or tidings," as in "Ro fidir O'Neill Maghnus do dhol hi d-Tir-Eacchain," O'Neill knew Maghnus had gone (not to go) into Tir-Eoghain.

25. *Is tú do b'fheárr liom*. See note on verse 2.

26. *Geasa*, charms, spells, obligations of chivalry. These were of various kinds. Sometimes the heroes of Erin were bound by certain laws of the various knightly fraternities as to the regulation of their actions in war and peace, sometimes by *esprit de corps*; sometimes again by magical restrictions often placed on them by weaker parties for their own protection: sometimes by threats or by an appeal to the warrior's honor from petitioners who wished to obtain a request, to secure the friendship of a chief, or to escape his vengeance. So "a true warrior" (as in the text) "would not endure" *geasa* without obeying them. These *geasa* seem to have been, in their nature, somewhat similar to the regulations detailed in the "Book of Rights," and which are called *geasa agus buadha*, that is, "restrictions and privileges"—often very singular, and now and then vexatious in their nature. See Dr O'Donovan's valuable "Introduction" to that work, (pp. xlii. & seq.) where the word is explained "anything or act forbidden because of the ill-luck which would result from its doing." (See also verse 56). We have a remarkable instance in "Diarmuid and Gráinne," where Gráinne puts Diarmuid under *geasa* to take her away from Fionn, and which he is unable to refuse, notwithstanding his apprehension of the consequences. Another mode of gaining over a warrior was the dread of being *satirized* by poets and druids; of which there is a striking instance in the episode of the "Fight of Ferdia." (See Appendix to "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish," p. 414, vol. 3). A reviewer of Miss Brooke's works seems surprised that Irish bards, at the early period to which these "Ossianic" poems and tales may be attributed, should have known that knights bound themselves by vows of chivalry. But

orders of knighthood were established and the rules and privileges of the "Knights" understood in Ireland long before the chivalry of the Middle Ages had sprung up in other countries; and, on the whole, the ideas of those early Irish *curaidh* or "knights" as to their duties, privileges, and restrictions, bear such a strong resemblance to notions on similar subjects prevailing in crusading Europe as is indeed striking when the great differences of race, country, and age are taken into account.

30. *Sióda* and *sról*, silk and satin; but in ancient times most probably meant different kinds of fine linen fabrics, which have been from early days a favourite branch of manufacture in Ireland.

31. *Mionn ríoghdha*, a royal crown. Gold head-dresses of various kinds, as well as bracelets and other ornaments, are frequently mentioned in our ancient records, poems and tales, as worn by royal personages. The *lann* or *land* was a crescent or frontlet; the *mionn* seems to have been made to cover or surround the head. In none of our museums is a specimen of an ancient Irish crown to be found, but that such ornaments were worn by the kings and queens of Erin there can be no doubt. A description and engraving of an ancient crown, said to have been found about the year 1692, and not now forthcoming, is given in the first volume of the *Dublin Penny Journal* (p. 72). It appears covered with curious circles, which perhaps had a mystic signification, and it is the chief authority for modern drawings of the Irish crown. Its form and style certainly are in keeping with such notices as we have of the *Mionn ríoghdha*. In more modern times, when Ireland was much resorted to by the learned of continental nations, our kings seem to have adopted the form of diadem worn by their contemporaries, and which differs entirely from any idea of the ancient *mionn* that has been handed down to us. (See *id.* pp. 228-9, fresco figures in Knockmoy Abbey.) For full notices of the *mionn* and *land*, see "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish," p. 193, vol 3. *Coróin* seems to be the Latin *corona*. *Fleasg* (verse 101), is a wreath or garland worn round the head, and may mean a coronet.

33. *Léine sróil*, an inner garment of satin, or fine linen. *Léine* is now always used for a shirt (anciently either linen or woollen). See Prof. O'Curry's lectures on "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish," edited by Prof. Sullivan, pp. ccclxxviii & seq. in introductory volume, for full information as to the *léine* and its material. "The usual material was woollen, but in many cases it was linen or even silk," p. ccclxxix, *id.*

44. *Ag imirt fithchille*, playing chess. *Fithcheall* is the Irish word for a favourite game which is supposed to have been chess. *Fear fithchille* is a chess-man; *foirne fithchille*, the brigade, crew or

family of the chess-board—the *men*. “I have not been able to find the Irish names of the *men* of this game, but it was universally played by the ancient nobility of Ireland.” (Vallancey’s Essay on the Celtic Language). See O’Donovan’s “Introduction” to the “Book of Rights,” p. lxi., in which much information and many interesting extracts concerning this game are given; also a view and description of ancient Irish chessmen now preserved in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. The editor says, “The word *fithcheall* is translated *tabulæ lusoriæ* by O’Flaherty, where he notices the bequests of Cathaeir Mór, monarch of Ireland—*Ogygia*, p. 311. In Cormac’s Glossary, the *fithcheall* is described as quadrangular, having straight spots of black and white. It is referred to in the oldest Irish stories and historical tales extant.” The editor “has never discovered in the Irish MSS. any full or detailed description of a chess-board and its furniture, and he is, therefore, unable to prove that pieces of different forms and powers, similar to those among other nations, were used by the Irish, but he is of opinion that they were.” (Dr O’Donovan, *as above*.)

45. *Sealgareacht*, hunting. *Sealg*, a chase; *Sealgair*, a hunter; *sealgaireacht*, the practice of the chase or hunting; like *iasgaireacht*, the trade of a fisher.

47. *Piolláit*, a palace or mansion. This word is an adaptation of the Latin *palatium*, a court or *palace*, as is also *palás*. *Grianán* (from *grian*, the sun) signifies a bower or summerhouse (*solarium*), as *grianán na n-inghean*, the ladies’ bower; and *grianán an aoín uaithne*, the chamber of the one pillar, at Tara: also a fortification or palace, as the *Grianán* of Aileach, near Derry, recently rescued from ruin. (See this word in O’Donovan’s Supp. to Dictionary, and note on “Battle of Magh Rath,” p. 7.)

53. *Ucht-bhláith*, bright of front. This is an example of a noun preceding and being compounded with an adjective, which it aids in defining the qualified word. See *ceann-dána* in note on verse 15, and O’Donovan’s Grammar, p. 338.

55. *Fomhor Builleach Druime Loghach*, the striking (or raging) giant of Logha’s Ridge. It is not worth while endeavouring to identify this character, who is only introduced incidentally. *Fomhor* signifies a pirate, a barbarian rover.

63. *Iomad fronta óil*, many wines of drinking: *fronta* is genitive plural of *fion*, and *óil* genitive singular of *ól*, used adjectivally. Compare *Is mian liomfeasda gluasacht go cuan ceart an fhíona ól*.

64. *Fáth a sgéil*, the cause of her story, or *fáth a sgéile*, the cause of her woe. O’Reilly’s Dictionary gives *scéile*, *n.f.* misery, pity; *sgeile*, grief; and *sgéileach*, pitiable: and S. H. O’Grady says *sgeile*, pity, “having become obsolete, the people supplied its place by *sgeul*,

a story." See his very interesting note on the changes which the texts of Irish romances and poems have undergone in this way — "Diarmuid and Gráinne," Oss. Soc., vol 3, p. 194-5. *Nach ro bhudh fhilleadh dhí*, that there was not a returning for her—she could not return.

66. *Dá thréine cáil*, though most brave in fame. (See note on ver. 1). (*Dá*, conjunction, though.) Perhaps here *d'a* or *de a*, of what (soever); thus *d a thréine*, of what bravery soever; *d'a mhéid*, of whatever size, be it ever so great. *Tréine*, bravery, thus, is an abstract noun from *treun*, brave. O'Donovan says (Irish Grammar, p. 303). "Stewart, in his (Scottish) Gaelic Grammar, writes it *d'a*, by which he gives us to understand that he regarded it as compounded of the preposition *de* or *do*, and the possessive pronoun *a*; but this is not self-evident. The phrases *dá áilne*, *dá mhéid*, in such sentences as above adduced, unquestionably mean 'be it ever so fine,' &c. But it has not yet been clearly shown what part of speech *dá* is."

70. *Bain*, (to) cut, is a transitive verb; *do bhaineas de a cheann*, I cut off his head, *Bain* (to) touch, being intransitive, does not take an accusative case, but admits the use of the prepositional pronoun after it, as in verse 125 *Cread é an leun do bhain dóibh*, what (is) the misfortune that happened [to] them. In the latter case it would be better to write *buain* for the sake of distinction, as *a bhuaineas le creideamh*, which appertains to faith; though grammatically the difference between both usages of *bain* is clear.

73. *Ice* or *ic*, and *balsam* both signify balm or balsam. *Icim*, I heal, *a chur a n-ice*. to embalm.

74. *Leapthacha clúid* probably beds of patchwork (*clúd*, a patch, a clout); or perhaps *clúduighte*, covered. *Clúdaim*, I cover, I warm: thus warm beds.

77. *Do'n ghrian-bhean*, more properly *mhnaoi* after the preposition. *Grian-bhean* is a strange word compounded of *grian* the sun, and *bean* a woman, the woman shining as the sun. Sometimes when *bean* is part of a compound word, and points out a woman of a special office or condition, *bean* is retained in the dative: as in *de* and *ag bean na cleiche caoile*, (O'Daly's Munster Poets, first series, p. 12) *ag bean an fhir ruaidh*, &c.

78. *Tír na m-beo*, the land of the living (see verse 101), *Tír na m-buadh*, the land of victories or virtues, are different sections or provinces of *Tír na n-óg*, and the first name, at any rate, is applicable to the whole land of the ever-young.

79. *Márta*, for *Martis* or *March*, and *Phœbus* (verse 81), together with such words as *pioláit*, *palas*, *stéad*, *péirse*, &c., denote this work to be a very modern composition, however ancient the legend may be. These lines may be interpolations, or the words (in some cases at least), be substituted for others grown obsolete. (See note, v. 64.)

93. *A g-comh-árd.* "Do ghlaodh se comh-árd a chinn," is a common expression for *as loud as he could*. This clause is by no means clear, and the idiom is very obscure.

98. *Idir fhear agus mhnaoi.* The singular is here used for the plural. Some say *idir fear agus bean*, thus allowing an accusative to follow the preposition *idir*, as is also the case generally with *gan*. *Idir*, in the plural, governs a dative and aspirates the initial.

99. *Na m-bacul bán* or *m-bán* (see O'Donovan, p. 115), of the white croziers. *Bacul* is most probably derived from the Latin *baculum*, as words appertaining to the teaching or ministration of Christianity did not, of course, exist in Irish before the preaching of the Faith in our island, and were, (as in the case of other nations), then adopted from the Latin and Greek; compare *sagart*, *easpog*, *eaglais*, *aifrionn*, *oráid*, *ifrionn*, &c.

102. *An t-Oscar óir*, see note on verse 2.

103. *Plúr*, this word is translated flower and flour: it is in use as signifying flour, the fine part of meal, and is obviously cognate with the Latin *flos*, (*floris*) a flower. In Webster's "English Dictionary" flour is given as being a form of the word "flower" signifying the best or finest part of anything—the finest part of grain pulverized. In this sense the word is used here "*plúr na-m-ban* "the flower (or finest) of women;" "*plúr na bh-fear* "the flower of men: compare "*blath na fianne*," the blossom of fairness, "*scaith na bh-fear*," the flower or choice of men.

106. *Dh'a luadh*, or '*ga luadh*, to or at its saying: saying it, (*active*): "*tá an teach 'ga thógbháil*" the house is a-building or being built, (*passive*), see O'Donovan, pp. 383.4. *Na'r theacht duit* i.e. "*nach ro bhudh theacht duit*" that there was not a coming for thee, that thou couldst not come. *Teacht* is here a noun, and its initial is aspirated by *budh* understood before it. *Re do ré*, during thy days: *re*, with, *ré*, duration, existence, respite of time.

110. *Ad' sheanáir*, (that thou wilt be) in thy old man. The verb *do bheith* can never ascribe a predicate to its subject (or "assert one noun of another") without the use of the preposition *i* or *a* or *ann*, in, and a possessive pronoun, as *tá sé 'na sheanáir*, he is an old man, i.e. in his old man. This peculiar idiom is not required with the assertive verb *is*, as *is seanóir é*, he is an old man, (see O'Donovan, p.p. 164.5). In the present case, *is* is not made use of, as its future tense is seldom employed except in the signs *ni bhus* and *bhus* which indicate the comparative and superlative of adjectives in a future signification: the emphatic assertion indicated by the use of *is* would be out of place in future time, the event being, of course, doubtful.

114. *Faoi gheasaibh cruaidhe*, see note on verse 26.

115. *A* (*rel. pron.*) signifying *all that*, or *all which*, eclipses the following initial, as *a n-dubhairt si liom* all that she said to me.

116. *Dias*, (*dís*) a pair, or *two*, applied to persons, or personified objects only, being a noun requires the genitive case after it. *Dias* sometimes aspirates the following initial.

118. *Ni h-aithristear*, etc. There is nothing related of our story, (or adventures) until: our story is not fully narrated, &c. *D'ar' theagmhaigh* or *theangmhaigh*, of what befell, met, &c. *Acht teangmhaigh liom a márach*, but stick to me (or meet me) to-morrow— (old song).

121. *Os a chionn*, over its head. *Os cionn*, literally over-head, is the word in general use for above or over, and (*cionn* being a noun), requires a noun following it to be in the genitive case. Here it means master of it. i.e., the bread, &c. Compare *go m-badh fada beidh tu os cionn do chúraim*, that you may be long over your care, i.e., family.

122. *D'fheuchas cruinn*, I looked around. The general expression would be *fa g-cuairt*, *ma g-cuairt*, *mor d-timchioll*. *Cruinn*, signifies round, as *fáinne cruinn*, a round ring; but here it more probably means close or sharp. Compare *an talamh magcuairt da luascadh am thimchioll* ("The Midnight Court," l. 42). *Ann gach áird*, in every point. This word has been adopted into the Lowland Scotch dialect, "Of all the *airts* (not *airs*) the wind can blaw." (See note on Ossianic Society, vol. 3, p. 47).

125. See note on verse 70.

127. *Nach léir linn*, which it is not clear (in our memory) for us (so numerous are they) to recite. Compare v. 35a, "*Nach léir dham-sa luadh*."

131. *Fiadhaile*, a weed, collectively weeds: the plural is not used except in some botanical sense: *flíodh* or *fligh*, the common chickweed or stichwort. Compare, *a n-ionad na luibheann acht flíodh a's fiadhaile*. ("The Midnight Court," l. 80.)

133. *Ní'l a bh-fóirithin súd*: there is not their helping. *Súd* is written here for emphasis. *Fóirithin*, from *fóir*, help, means relief—they are not to be relieved for ever.

134. See note on verse 20.

135. *Da síor-chrádh* (or '*ga*'), they being eternally tormented. (See note on verse 106).

144. *Fuasgail air mo bhuidhin*, Deliver (on) my company. Compare "*fuasgail dem' phéin*," deliver from my pain.

148. *Bonn*, the sole: *bonn tracht* (poetical for *troigh*), or *bonn troigh* means the sole of the foot. Compare "*ó bhathas cinn go bonn trácht*, from the top of their heads to the sole of their feet." (The "Lay of Meargach," Ossianic Soc., vol. 4, p. 136).

150. *Am' sheanóir*, see note on verse 110.

APPENDIX.

THE IRISH LANGUAGE IN NATIONAL AND OTHER SCHOOLS.

As the members of the Gaelic Union have had a large part in bringing about the success of the movement for the admission of Gaelic in schools, they here insert the memorial to the Commissioners of National Education, (which was drawn up by them in conjunction with the other members of the Council of the "Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language"); to which is appended a synopsis of the signatures attached to the the memorial. The document is an exhaustive statement of the case of the Irish Language.

They would take this opportunity of reminding the various heads of colleges and schools who have not yet furnished information, that they can materially advance the movement by sending from time to time particulars of the working of Irish classes in their schools, which information, when published, is encouraging to others and sets a much-needed example. The admission of Gaelic on the Intermediate Programme has followed its recognition by the National Board; and other concessions will follow if work is *actively* kept up by those who desire the advancement of the Gaelic. But signs of work must be shown.

The following is the full text of the memorial presented by the Council of the Society to the Commissioners of Education, with the favourable reply of the Commissioners thereto:—

To the Right Honourable the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—We have been directed by the Council of the "Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language," to submit for the consideration of the Commissioners some reasons for having the teaching of the Irish language placed on the Results' Programme of the National Schools.

The Council have observed that Latin, Greek, and French have been for some years past on the Results' Programme of the Commissioners, and that Results' fees have been paid their teachers for successful instruction in those subjects, as set forth in the Annual Reports of the Board. The Council regard this fact as a forcible reason for asking the Commissioners to place Irish on a somewhat similar footing.

In support of this appeal, the Council beg to quote the recorded opinion of the highly-esteemed Resident Commissioner, P. J. Keenan, Esq., C.B., as printed in the Twenty-second Annual Report of the Commissioners, p. 75, when that gentleman was Head Inspector of National Schools. He says :—

“The Census Returns show that upwards of a million and a-half, or 23·3 per cent. of the population, spoke Irish in the year 1851. The National System is every year diminishing this number ; even in places where all social communication is carried on in Irish, and where, in short, few or none of the adult population know a word of English, the language of the National Schools, the books, the teaching, &c., are entirely *English*. The children of parents who at present speak Irish only, will, through the course of education pursued in the National schools, and the experience of home, speak English and Irish when they grow up, but their children will, in nine cases out of every ten, speak English only. In this way the Irish language will gradually fall into disuse, and be, perhaps, forgotten. Many good men would rejoice at this, but they seem to me to forget that the people might know both Irish and English, and they also forget that by continuing to speak Irish, and *learning English through its medium*, the latter language would be enriched by the imagery and vigour of the mother tongue, and the process of learning would be a mental exercise of so varied and powerful a character, that its disciplinary effect upon the mind would be equal in itself, and by itself, to a whole course of education of the ordinary kind. The shrewdest people in the world are those who are bilingual : borderers have always been remarkable in this respect. But the most stupid children I have ever met with are those who were learning English whilst endeavouring to forget Irish. It is hard to conceive any more difficult school exercise than to begin our first alphabet, and first syllabication, and first attempt at reading,

in a language of which we know nothing, and all this without the means of reference to, or comparison with, a word of our mother tongue. Yet this is the ordeal Irish-speaking children have to pass through, and the natural result is that the English which they acquire is very imperfect. The real policy of the educationist would, in my opinion, be to teach Irish grammatically and soundly to the Irish-speaking people, and then to teach them English through the medium of their native language. . . . My experience last year of the schools of the county Donegal (see Legoniel in the Appendix), a county in which 27.8 per cent of the people speak Irish, led me to reflect very much on this important question. I have already stated in substance the conclusions at which I arrived, but for convenience sake I beg to repeat them. I am convinced—

“1st. That the Irish-speaking people ought to be *taught* the Irish language grammatically; and that school-books in Irish should be prepared for the purpose.

“2nd. That English should be taught to all Irish-speaking children through the *medium* of the Irish.

“3rd. That if this system be pursued, the people will be very soon better educated than they are now, or possibly can be for many generations, upon the present system; and

“4th. That the English language will, in a short time, be more generally and purely spoken than it can be by the present system for many generations.”

These thoughtful and conclusive arguments leave the Council very little to add upon the subject.

They may, however, be permitted to observe that any system of National Education must be regarded as incomplete that does not provide for the teaching of the nation's language; and therefore an opportunity should be afforded to all Irishmen of having their children taught their native tongue.

The study of Celtic is every day becoming more important, in connection with ancient and modern literature, and already holds a very high place in the science of Philology. This being so, a grammatical knowledge of Irish—the most important branch of the Celtic—offers advantages not as yet sufficiently appreciated, as an educational instrument, being, at once, an ancient language cognate with the classical languages of antiquity, and a modern living language, equal to any in beauty, energy, copiousness, and every attribute which renders the best of the modern languages valuable.

Add to this that it is the language of Ireland, and the best suited to the natural genius of the countrymen of *Scotus Erigena*, the "*perfervidum ingenium Scotorum*," the best calculated to preserve the traditions and idiosyncrasies of the nation, being cast in that Celtic or intellectual mould which rendered the country so singularly famous in former times, and thus enable her to become the leader of civilisation in western Europe.

It is well known that the Irish language is held in the highest possible esteem, and its value recognised by the most distinguished scholars in the department of comparative philology and linguistics in Germany, France, Italy, Denmark, and Switzerland. And Oxford, following the example of the Continental scholars and Universities, has recently established a chair for the study of Celtic.

At the last meeting of the "Irish Society" (*i.e.* in April, 1877) testimony was borne of the extent to which Irish is still spoken, and the affection with which it is regarded by the people. At that meeting was also stated the remarkable fact that in two counties the speaking of Irish is on the increase. The number of Irish speaking persons in the country is 817,875. In Munster and Connaught, with a population of 2,239,698, there are 84,019 speaking Irish only, and 631,617 speaking both Irish and English, total 715,636, nearly 32 per cent.—very little short of one-third of the population of these two provinces. In the western part of Ulster, Irish is still largely used, there being over 29 per cent. of the people of county Donegal Irish speakers. These figures, shown by the last census returns, are by no means to be received as the total, as the Council are aware that the returns do not include the entire number of people who speak Irish, since it is well known that many persons, for want of education in the vernacular, and of due appreciation of its value, do not admit their knowledge of the language, and that many more who know it were never questioned on the subject at the census-taking. But even these returns, defective as they are show that 200,000 persons under twenty years of age, and 334,000 between twenty and fifty, speak Irish. This number surely has a claim on the country as regards education.

Such being the facts regarding the present position of the Irish as a living language, we may also remark that the state of its literature, if not very flourishing, is at least sufficient to

show that the number of persons reading the language and studying its books is much larger than it was any time previous, and continues to increase. The numerous volumes of our ancient literature which have been printed and published within the past forty years for the first time, and the eagerness with which they are sought after and studied, will suffice to show that the Gaelic is not dead in Ireland, and that its literary prospects are more encouraging than might be supposed. The publications of the Royal Irish Academy (both printed works and facsimile reproductions of valuable manuscripts), the Royal Historical and Archæological Association, the Irish Archæological, Celtic, Ossianic, and other Societies, the numerous works edited by O'Donovan and O'Curry, such as the "Annals of the Four Masters," &c., and the many important and valuable works in the language, published with the sanction and at the expense of the Government for the "Brehon Law Commission," &c., show the extent and value of our ancient literature.

The *modern* works actually produced in Irish, such as the poetical productions of the last century, the minstrelsy and remains of the Irish Bards, sermons of eminent divines, many of which have only recently been printed and put within the reach of Irish readers, are numerous and valuable. More recently still, we have the translation of the "Iliad" into Irish metre, and of the "Melodies" of Moore, by the Archbishop of Tuam, and several other works by eminent scholars, all of which have enriched the language, and are eagerly read and studied. The number of elementary books and the several series of lessons appearing from time to time in many journals and newspapers, as well as the number of learned works on the Gaelic by native and foreign scholars, are further signs of progress and of the eagerness of the people to cultivate their language. All these recent publications, though few compared with those in other languages, are yet sufficient to show that the foundation of a living modern literature has been well laid. The Society have reason to know that many scholars in Ireland are prepared to add largely to Gaelic literature, and are solely prevented by want of encouragement.

The people are desirous of learning their native language, and we have been informed that over two thousand teachers connected with the National Board of Education are able and willing to teach them, provided it be placed on the Results Programme.

The Council have further much pleasure in stating that the National Teachers of Ireland, at their various Congresses held in Dublin of late years, have repeatedly passed resolutions asking that the Irish language should be placed on the Results Programme, with a view to have it taught where the teachers are qualified. They have also been much gratified by the fact that in several instances managers and teachers of National schools have, even in the absence of Results Fees, begun to establish Irish classes in connection with their schools, and with excellent effect.

Seeing that the Education Department has, within the past few weeks, agreed to recognise the teaching of Scottish Gaelic in the Highland Schools, we trust that this application to have the Irish Gaelic placed on the Results Programme will receive a similar favourable recognition.

By placing the Irish language on the Results Programme of the Board of Education the country will be spared a national loss, and science, civilisation, and literature the extinction of another branch of the Indo-European family of languages—a loss we are sure the Commissioners would regret in common with the philologists and scholars of Europe.

As some of the Commissioners may be aware, the Council have prepared and published First and Second Books for the use of teachers and pupils anxious to promote the study of the Irish language. The "First Irish Book" has already reached the twentieth thousand, and the "Second Irish Book," although published so recently as the 30th January last, has reached the eighth thousand. A copy-book for teaching young persons to write the Irish language has also been prepared in consequence of the many calls for such a publication.

The Council desire to call the attention of the Board to the comparatively few pupils that availed themselves of the opportunity of instruction in Latin, Greek, and French in 1876, according to the Board's last report. Passed in French, 587 ; in Latin, 261 ; in Greek, 115. Total in the three languages, 963 ; whilst they appeal on behalf of about 200,000 children already *speaking* Irish, and who would probably supply in many single parishes far more pupils to learn to read and write their vernacular than the whole annual total here set forth as having passed in Latin, Greek, and French.

They pray, then, that this request in the interest of education

may be complied with, as they believe that twenty persons would learn Irish for one that would learn any of the other languages, and with this result that the Irish people would become more intellectual and more devoted to literature and reading.

We beg to forward herewith for the information of the Commissioners a list of the classes already in practical operation in the country, and also a list of the Officers and Council of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language.

In conclusion, the Council beg to express a hope that the Commissioners of National Education will favourably entertain their request to place the Irish language on the programme of the National Schools, and thus to satisfy the earnest wishes of a large proportion of the Irish people.

We have the honour to be,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants.

REV. JOHN NOLAN, O.D.C., }
J. J. MACSWEENEY, R.I.A., } *Secretaries.*

No. 19 Kildare-street, Dublin, June 17th, 1878.

Besides all the names of the Council and Officers of the Society, the Memorial was signed by the Catholic Archbishops of Armagh, Cashel, and Tuam; the Bishops of Limerick, Killmore, Killala, Clogher, Down and Connor, Ross, Elphin, Cloyne, Achonry, Raphoe, Ossory, Ferns; the Protestant Bishop of Ossory (now of Cork); the Dean of Cashel (now Bishop of Ossory), the Deans of Armagh and Waterford; the Earl of Granard; the Lord Mayor of Dublin and many members of the Corporation; the Mayors and Councillors of several other cities; by more than forty members of Parliament; many Poor Law Boards; P. L. G.'s and T.C.'s of various districts; by nearly 200 J.P.'s of Counties and Boroughs; High Sheriffs; D.L.'s, &c.; by fifty Protestant and Presbyterian clergymen; 120 Catholic Deans, Archdeacons, P.P.'s, and Heads of Religious Houses, and over 150 C.C.'s, the foregoing being nearly all managers of schools; by Inspectors of schools in England and Ireland; by the Central Committee on behalf of the National Teachers of Ireland; by over 100 members of the Royal Irish Academy, the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, and other learned societies; by ten

Professors, and many Scholars and Students of Trinity College; by the Rector, Vice-Rector, Deans, and Professors of the Catholic University; Professors of the Queen's Colleges; the President and Professors of Maynooth College; of St. Patrick's College, Carlow; French College, Blackrock; Holycross College, Clonliffe; All Hallows College, Drumcondra; Magee College, Derry; St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny; St. John's College, Waterford; St. Peter's College, Wexford; St. Mel's College, Longford; St. Jarlath's College, Tuam; St. Ignatius' College, Galway; Seminaries, Navan, Waterford, Limerick, &c.; Royal and Grammar Schools of Raphoe, Banagher, Galway, &c.; and many other educational institutions, and by great numbers of other persons directly concerned with the education of the people. There were also appended representative signatures from the following amongst many other cities, towns, and districts, in every part of the kingdom, viz.:—Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Kilkenny, Clonmel, Sligo, Ennis, Cashel, Kilrush, Queenstown, Tuam, Skibbereen, Loughrea, Ballycastle, Carrick-on-Suir, Cahir, Tullamore, Gorey, Clifden, Dunfanaghy, Kanturk, Enniskillen, Ennistymon, Mullinavat, Achill, Faughanvale, Boherbee, Athleague, Cappoquin, Portmarnock, Carnonagh. In all about 1,300 signatures of a very representative character were forwarded to the Society to be attached to their memorial. Had the Council's intention been made public, hundreds of thousands of signatures might have been obtained; but a representation was all that was desired, together with an expression of opinion from those who have charge of, or are otherwise interested in the education of the country, and which was elicited in a very remarkable manner.

The reply of the Commissioners was prompt and generous. It is as follows:—

“OFFICE OF NATIONAL EDUCATION,

“4th July, 1878.

“SIRS—Having laid before the Commissioners of National Education the memorial from the ‘Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language,’ which accompanied your letter of the 27th ult., I am directed to inform you that they have, after full consideration, passed the following resolution:—

“‘That the Commissioners are prepared to grant Results’

Fees for proficiency in the Irish language, on the same conditions as are applicable to Greek, Latin, and French.'

" I have the honour to be,

" Your obedient servant,

" JOHN E. SHERIDAN,

" *Secretary.*

Most of the Local Societies, Associations, Classes, and Schools alluded to in the foregoing memorial *are still actively* working ; some have fallen back ; several are extinct ; but in their place others are springing up, and they too, will ere long, it is to be hoped, show signs of renewed life. They are requested to furnish particulars of their foundation and progress, and of any falling off that may have taken place.

The Programme of Examination in National and Intermediate Schools for 1879-80, is here appended, and will no doubt be useful to teachers. Pupils of National Schools may present themselves for the Examinations under the Intermediate Education Act, though the school cannot obtain Results Fees under that Act. National School pupils, however (as well as boys who do not go forward directly from any school), are eligible for all the places, prizes, &c., obtainable under the Act.

The Gaelic Union purpose, as soon as means permit, to devote a portion of their funds to the establishment of *special* prizes for National Teachers who obtain certificates for teaching Irish ; and also for pupils of National Schools, as well as for Intermediate students, as already announced. Teachers who obtain Irish certificates, as well as those keeping Irish classes in their schools, are requested to send their names and addresses with particulars of their Irish classes, to the Gaelic Union for publication. Those who have had Irish classes, now given up, are also earnestly requested to afford information as to what they believe to be the cause of the falling off. This information will be most valuable to the promoters of this movement, to enable them to guide their future action.

Programme of Examination in the Irish Language for Pupils of 5th and 6th Classes in National Schools.

FIRST YEAR. (a.)—Grammar to the end of the regular verb, with the verbs *is* [ɪʃ] and *tá* [tʰa].

(b.)—Twenty pages of an Irish Phrase Book*, or the phrases in the First and Second Irish Books [an ceud aʒur an dara leabhar ʒæðɪlʒe], published by the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language.

SECOND YEAR. (a.)—Grammar to the end of Syntax.

(b.)—Twenty additional pages of a Phrase Book*; or an equivalent in prose or poetry to the Story of Oisín in Tír na n-óg [laoɪð oɪrɪn aɪn tʰɪr na n-òʒ], (*i.e., the present work.*)

(c.)—Translation of the Second Book of Lessons into Irish.

THIRD YEAR. (a.)—A more critical knowledge of Grammar.

(b.)—The Story of Déirdre [ɪ loɪnʒear mac n-ʊɪrɪʒ], (omitting the poetry), or the Children of Lir [oɪðeas claiɲne lɪr]; or some equivalent book.

(c.)—Translation of the Third Book of Lessons into Irish. A short letter or essay in Irish.

Pupils who have made the necessary 100 days' attendances, and who have been regularly enrolled in the 5th or 6th Class, may be examined for Results Fees in Irish. A fee of 10s. will be allowed for each pupil who passes in the foregoing programme, on the usual conditions laid down for Examinations in Extra Subjects.

By Order, WM. H. NEWELL, } Secs.
 JOHN E. SHERIDAN, }

Education Office, Dublin, October, 1878.

* A suitable work is in preparation by a national teacher, and will be published by the Gaelic Union.

INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION COMMISSIONERS'
 PROGRAMME OF EXAMINATIONS FOR 1879
 RELATING TO CELTIC.

DIVISION IV.—Modern Languages.

SECTION D.—CELTIC. 32e0JLJ3.

JUNIOR GRADE.

Maximum of Marks, 600.

1. Grammar. (O'Donovan's Abridgment or Burke.)
2. Tóruigheacht Dhiarmuida agus Ghráinne, [The Pursuit of Diarmuid and Gráinne, *first half*. (Transactions of the Ossianic Society, vol. iii. pp. 40-120.)*]
3. A passage from an Irish author for translation at sight. (*Optional.*)
4. English sentences for translation into Irish. (*Optional.*)
5. History of Ireland to the Battle of Clontarf.

MIDDLE GRADE.

Maximum of Marks, 600.

1. (O'Donovan's Large Grammar, omitting Part IV. and Appendix.)*
2. The Title and Introduction to Mac Firbiss' Book of Genealogies [Leabhar Seenealaic mhic Fírbirí.] (O'Curry's MS. Materials of Ancient Irish History, Appendix No. lxxxvii.)*
3. A passage of an Irish author for translation at sight. (*Optional.*)
4. A passage of English prose for translation into Irish. (*Optional.*)
5. History of Ireland from the Battle of Clontarf to the Accession of Elizabeth.

* See List of Irish Books at end.

SENIOR GRADE.

Maximum of Marks, 600 ; of which 100 will be given to the optional subjects.

1. Grammar. (O'Donovan, as above, *all*.)
2. The Fight of Fer Diadh [Cómhac Fíridiadh], and the Fair of Carman [Aonac Carman]. (O'Curry's *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish*.)*
3. A passage of an Irish author for translation at sight.
4. A short Essay in the Irish Language. (*Optional*.)
5. History of Ireland from the Accession of Elizabeth to the Union.
6. Easy questions on the Philology of the Celtic Language. (*Optional*.)
7. Easy questions on Irish Archæology. (*Optional*.)

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PROGRAMME FOR 1880.

JUNIOR GRADE.

Maximum of Marks, 600.

[*Pass Marks, 360.*]

1. *Torwigheacht Dhiarmuda agus Ghrainne* [Tóruigheacht Dhiarmuda agus Grainne] pp. 40—120. (Printed by the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language) [*i.e.* the portion contained in the "Ossianic Society's Transactions," vol. iii, pp. 40—120].*
2. Grammar. (Bourke's or Joyce's.)*
3. Outlines of the History of Ireland from the Introduction of Christianity to A.D. 1172.

[*Honor's Marks, 240.*]

1. Somewhat more difficult questions in grammar and history.

* See List at end.

2. A passage from an easy Celtic author for translation at sight.

3. Short English sentences for translation into Celtic, help being given by a vocabulary.

MIDDLE GRADE.

Maximum of Marks, 600.

[Pass Marks, 360.]

1. *Toruigheacht Dhiarmuda agus Ghrainne*, pp. 120—194. (Transactions Ossianic Society, vol. iii,) [*i.e.* the portion following that marked for the Junior Grade.]*

2. Grammar. (Bourke's or Joyce's.)*

3. A passage from some other prose work for translation at sight, some help being given by a vocabulary.

4. Short English sentences for translation into Celtic, help being given by a vocabulary.

5. Outlines of the history of Ireland from A.D. 1172 to 1558.

[Honors Marks, 240.]

1. *Imtheacht na Tromdhaimhe* [Im̃t̃eac̃t̃ na Trom-ð̃aime] (*prose only.*) (Transactions Ossianic Society, vol. v.)*

2. More difficult questions on Grammar and History.

3. A passage of easy English for translation into Celtic.

SENIOR GRADE.

Maximum of Marks, 600,

[Pass Marks, 360.]

1. *Mac-gnimartha Finn* [Mac-ġñmar̃t̃a F̃inn]. (Transactions Ossianic Society, vol. iv., pp. 288—302).*†

2. Grammar. (O'Donovan's Grammar, parts i., ii., and iii.)*

* See List of Irish Books at end.

† Which is now being reprinted by the Gaelic Union.

3. A passage from a Celtic author for translation at sight.

4. Outlines of the history of Ireland from A.D. 1558 to 1800.

[*Honors Marks*, 240.]

1. *Imtheacht na Tromdhaimhe* (*poetry only.*)* (Transactions Ossianic Society, vol. v.)

2. A passage from another Celtic poem for translation at sight.

3. A passage of English for translation into Celtic.

4. Questions requiring a more detailed knowledge of history during the reign of Elizabeth.

5. Celtic Literature. (O'Curry's "Lectures on the MS. Materials of Ancient Irish History." Lectures vii., viii., ix., xi., xii.)*

NOTES ON THE PROGRAMME.

The Text-books mentioned within brackets are not prescribed nor even recommended; they are introduced merely to indicate approximately the *amount of matter* in which the examination will be held.

Knowledge of the prescribed authors (*or pieces*) in Irish will be tested by questions in parsing, prosody, analysis, literature, history, and geography, arising naturally from the text. Passages will be set for translation.

The passages for translation at sight will be chosen of a style and character similar to those of the authors prescribed in the same grade; except in the senior grade, where this limitation will not be observed.

In all grades a certain number of marks must be obtained on grammar questions in order to obtain a pass.

In all subjects marks may be deducted for gross blunders in English grammar or orthography.

In all grades, students whose marks on the pass part entitle them to pass, will obtain marks for any questions correctly answered in the honors part of the paper.

* See List of Irish Books at end.

LIST OF IRISH BOOKS.

SELECTED FOR THE INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION COURSE
BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.

And Sold by the Publishers to the GAELIC UNION.

JUNIOR GRADE.

College Irish Grammar. By the Very Rev. Ulick J. Canon Bourke, P.P., M.R.I.A. New Edition (under the auspices of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language), fcap 8vo, cloth ...				£	s.	d.
				0	2	6
School Irish Grammar. By P. W. Joyce, LL.D., T.C.D., M.R.I.A. Fcap 8vo, cloth ...				0	1	0
——— Part I., in wrapper ...				0	0	6
Toruigheacht Dhiarmuda agus Ghrainne; or, the Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne, (Transactions of Ossianic Society, vol 3.) The work <i>complete</i> , edited with Translation, Notes, &c, by Standish Hayes O'Grady, 8vo, cloth, <i>net</i> ...				0	3	1
——— Part I. (pp. 40-120, Ossianic Society), published by the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language, fcap 8vo (<i>in the press</i>).						

MIDDLE GRADE.

Grammars, as above.						
Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne, as above (part 2, pp 120-194) Ossianic Society, vol 3, <i>net</i> ...				0	3	6
Title and Introduction to Mac Firbis' Book of Genealogies (1879). In O'Curry's "Lectures on M.S. Materials of Ancient Irish History," 1 vol, cloth ...				0	7	6
Imtheacht na Tromdhaimhe; or Proceedings of the Great Bardic Institution, (Transactions of Ossianic Society, vol 5). The work <i>complete</i> , edited with Translation, Notes, &c. by Professor Connellan, 8vo, cloth, <i>net</i> ...				0	3	6

SENIOR GRADE.

Grammar of the Irish Language. By John O'Donovan, LL.D., M.R.I.A., 8vo, cloth ...				0	12	0
Imtheacht na Tromdhaimhe, <i>complete.</i> See "Middle Grade," above, 1 vol, 8vo, cloth, <i>net</i> ...				0	3	6
Mac-ghniomhartha Finn; or, the Youthful Exploits of Fionn, son of Cumhal (Transactions of Ossianic Society, vol 4), edited with Translation, Notes, &c. by John O'Donovan, LL.D., 8vo, cloth, <i>net</i> ...				0	3	6
——— For the use of Schools; with new literal Trans-						

lation, Notes, &c. Gaelic Union Publications, (*in press.*)

Comhrac Firdiad; or, the Fight of Ferdia: and
Aonach Carmain; or, the Fair of Carman (1879).
 In O'Curry's "Lectures on the Manners and Customs
 of the Ancient Irish" (vol 3, *Appendix*); Questions
 on Archæology, &c, *in same*, 3 vols, 8vo, cloth ... 2 2 0

Celtic Literature. O'Curry's "Lectures on the MS.
 Materials of Ancient Irish History," (containing all
 required for Examination) one vol, 8vo, cloth, *net* 0 7 6

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School Irish Grammar. By P. W. Joyce, LL.D.,				
T.C.D., M.R.I.A., fcap 8vo, cloth	0	1	0
———— Part I., in wrapper	0	0	6

First Irish Book. Published for the Society for the
Preservation of the Irish Language, 18mo, wrapper 0 0 2

Second Irish Book.	„	„	„	...	0	0	4
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Irish Phrase-Book. Gaelic Union Publications, *in press.*

Laoidh Oisín air Thír na n-Og ; or, the Lay of Oisín on the Land of the Young, new edition, with new Literal Translation, Copious Vocabulary, and Useful Notes, Gaelic Union Publications, fcap 8vo, cloth, pp. 128	0	1	0
———— Same in Ossianic Society, vol 4, <i>net</i>	0	3	6

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Third Irish Book „ „ 150	...	0	0	6
Irish Head-line Copy Book, 4to	0	0	4
Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne, part I. (<i>in press</i>).				

THE OSSIANIC SOCIETY TRANSACTIONS.

Vol 1. Cath Ghabhra ; or, the Battle of Gabhra:
 Edited with Translation, Notes, &c, by Nicholas
 O'Kearney. *Out of print.*

Vol 2. Feis Tighe Chonain; or, the Feast of the

House of Conan. Edited with Translation, Notes, &c, by Nicholas O'Kearney. *Out of print.*

- Vol 3. **Toruigheacht Dhiarmuda agus Ghrainne**; or the Pursuit of Diarmuid and Grainne, edited by Standish Hayes O'Grady: *Fághail Craoibhe Chormaic Mic Airt*, or How Cormac Found the Branch, edited by John O'Donovan: *Caoidh Oisín a n-diaigh na Féine*, or the Lamentation of Oisín after the Fenians. All complete in one volume, with Introductions, valuable Dissertations, Notes, and English Translations, fcap, 8vo, cloth, *net* ... 0 3 6
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- Vol 5. **Imtheacht na Tromdháimhe**; or, the Proceedings of the Great Bardic Institution; Elegies and Odes; Ancient Poems, attributed to Amergin, Fintan, and Dallan; Poems by St Colum-kill, Mac Liag, &c; an Introductory Essay on the Bards of Ireland; Dissertation on the Poems of Oisín (or Ossian); on the Fians of Erin, &c. All complete in one volume, with copious valuable Notes, and close English Translations, edited by Prof. Connellan, fcap 8vo, cloth, *net* ... 0 3 6
- Vol 6. **Laoithe Fiannuigheachta**, 2nd series, containing *Seilg Sleibhe g-Cuillion*, *Sleibhe Fuaid*, *Gleanna-an-Smóil*, *Sleibhe na m-ban*, &c; or the Chase of Sliav Guillion, Sliav Fuad, Glenn-a-Smol, Sliav na Man, &c., edited by John O'Daly. All complete in one volume, with close English Translations, Notes, &c, fcap 8vo, cloth, *net* ... 0 3 6

N.B.—Each of the foregoing volumes is complete and distinct in itself.

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College Irish Grammar , by the Rev. Canon Bourke, 8vo, cloth	0	2	6
Easy Lessons in Irish , by the Rev. Canon Bourke, 8vo, cloth	0	2	6
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School Irish Grammar , by P. W. Joyce, fcap 8vo, cloth	0	1	0
———— Part I. „ wrapper ...	0	0	6
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Irish Primer , with Copious Reading Lessons, (for Col- lege of St. Columba), 8vo, cloth	0	2	6
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The Irish Language Miscellany . A Selection of Poems in Irish Gaelic, by the Munster Bards of the Last Century, edited by John O'Daly, 8vo, wrapper	0	1	0
The Midnight Court ; Cúirt an mheádhoín-oidhche, a Heroic-Comic Poem in Irish-Gaelic. By Brian Mac Giolla Meidhre (Bryan Merriman), fcap 8vo, wrapper	0	2	6

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